

**ILLINOIS  
DUSABLE  
EDITION**

# The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 23, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVI, No. 3 January 21, 1951  
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

## Unionists Join Caravan to Save Doomed Negroes

CHICAGO.—Trade unions here came to the full support of the fight to save the lives of seven Negroes who face quick death in Virginia for a rape they never committed.

Unions were preparing to send a delegation as part of the nation wide caravan leaving on Sunday, Jan. 28, to ask Virginia's Gov. Battle for a pardon.

A local trade union committee is headed by John Clark, president of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, and Ernest DeMaio, district president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

At its district council meeting last weekend, the UE voted to send three representatives on the caravan.

THE CONCERN over the fate of the "Martinsville Seven" led the Civil Rights Congress to revise upward its estimate of the size of the Chicago delegation to Virginia. Some 50 Chicagoans are expected to leave here on Jan. 28.

At the same time, a broad citizens committee for the defense of the seven condemned men was also being set up here and will send delegates, it was learned.

Many of the unions here this week issued leaflet to their members, explaining the frameup and the fact that the woman who accused the seven men disappeared after telling her story and has not been seen since. Nevertheless, the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review the conviction.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Mrs. Josephine Grayson, wife of one of the convicted men, will be here on Friday, Jan. 26, to speak at the Metropolitan Community Church 41st and South Parkway. Other speakers will be Rev. Joseph Evans, pastor of the church, Herb March, packinghouse union leader, and William H. Robinson, candidate for alderman in the 2nd Ward.

An additional attraction at the protest rally will be Mahalia Jackson, famed jubilee singer. The rally is sponsored by the CRC.



ERNEST DE MAIO

### Food Prices Jump 3.5 Percent in Month

CHICAGO.—Retail food prices in Chicago advanced 3.5 percent between mid-November and mid-December, according to a preliminary report released by Adolph O. Berger, director, North Central Regional Office of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Higher prices for meats, poultry and fish, fats and oils, fruits and vegetables (both fresh and canned), sugar and sweets, eggs, dairy products and cereals and bakery products were responsible for this increase in Chicago food prices.

Of the beef and veal items, round steak advanced 7.0 percent, rib roast 3.8 percent, chuck roasts 5.0 percent, hamburger 5.0 percent and veal cutlets 2.2 percent. Pork chops were up 3.5 percent, ham 5.4 percent and salt pork, 2.2 percent.

The retail price of eggs jumped 21.0 percent over last month.

## Protests Are Last Hope Of 'Martinsville' Seven

CHICAGO.—"Do you really believe the protests of the people can win our freedom?"

These plaintive words came this week from a Virginia prison where seven Negroes face execution on Feb. 2 and 5—unless the answer to this question is "Yes!"

Mrs. Blanche Born, 1510 W. 18 St., received this plea from the "Martinsville Seven," in a letter from James S. Hairston, one of the condemned men.

Hairston wrote that he was glad to receive encouraging letters from Mrs. Born and others who have written to bolster the hopes of the

doomed frameup victims.

However, Illinois will also answer the plea of the "Martinsville Seven" with a caravan to Governor John Battle of Virginia, leaving Chicago on Sunday, Jan. 28.

The Chicago delegation will converge with a national gathering sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress in Richmond, Va., to ask that the governor pardon the "Martinsville Seven." The U. S. Supreme Court has refused to review their case.

Illinois CRC Secretary Lester Davis this week announced plans for the caravan, which will leave

here by auto. He urged that those who can arrange to participate call the CRC offices, Harrison 7-6391.

"It was a delegation like this which was able to save Willie McCree from the electric chair in Mississippi," he said, "If there are enough of us, we may be able to outshout the war drums and the white supremacist hysteria which is taking such a toll in our civil rights."

He declared that "we, the people, are the last hope of the 'Martinsville Seven'—we cannot let them die."



DELEGATES returned from the Second Peace Congress in Warsaw are shown above going over the five points in the Chicago Peace Plan presented last Friday evening in a packed rally at the Coliseum. Left to right: Angeline Mensik, Harold Ward, Charles Howard, Mollie Lucas, James Miller, Rev. Massie Kennard, Yolanda Hall and Charles Proctor.

# BEGIN POLL ON CHICAGO PEACE PLAN

## Chain Balloting Launched at Packed Coliseum Peace Rally

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO.—In the shops and communities of this city, people have begun balloting on the five points of a Chicago Plan for Peace. The poll was launched at the Chicago Coliseum last Friday night where 3,600 people gave a thundering "Welcome Home" to Chicago's eight delegates to the recent World Peace Congress in Warsaw.

The striking joint report by the delegates and other speakers shattered "the big lie that we can't live in peace with the socialist sector of the world."

In a series of brief segments,

the delegates pieced together the story of their trip to Sheffield, where the Peace Congress was to have been held, then to Warsaw by means of a "Peace Airlift." They told of the Congress itself and the delegates of 80 nations who pledged an untiring struggle against atomic World War III. And finally, the Chicago delegates told of being invited to visit the Soviet Union.

"We have returned to speak our hearts and our minds and to struggle to win the peace the world wants," declared Rev. Massie Kennard, Minister to Youth of the Metropolitan Community Church.

THE MEETING launched city-wide balloting on the five points in the Chicago Peace Plan:

1. End the war in Korea! Bring our boys home alive!
2. No troops to Europe without a referendum vote. No rearmament of Germany! No UMT!
3. Self-government for the colonial and dark-skinned people of the world! Full equality for the Negro people in the U. S.
4. Big Five negotiations to outlaw atomic and bacteria weapons and reduce huge military budgets.
5. No wage freeze! No tax

boosts! Produce for peace, not war!"

EACH OF THOSE at the rally was asked to begin a chain of voting by getting five people to ballot on the five-point plan, with those in turn getting five others to vote.

"From our city, let this plan go out into every city and village across the land . . . and let all patriotic Americans join hands in a mighty grass-roots crusade for peace and for the salvation of our country!" read a statement adopted by the mass meeting.

"These five points for peace are like the five fingers of a great hand that can lift us from the swamp of war and set us on the road to a better life in a peaceful world."

THE ASSEMBLY also heard two guest speakers, Charles Howard, Iowa Negro political leader and attorney, and Rev. Joseph Fletcher, Professor of Christian Social Ethics, Episcopal Seminary, Cambridge, Mass.

"Let those who would equate Nazi Germany with Communist Russia reflect on this," declared Howard, who was a delegate to the Warsaw Congress. "Hitler and his Nazis practiced barbaric methods."

(Continued on Page 8)



# 'We'll Resist Pay Freeze'--UE Council

CHICAGO.—President Truman was warned: "Don't touch the hard-won gains of labor!" in a statement issued here on behalf of 40,000 members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in a three-state area. A meeting of the UE District 11 council called for a peace economy, with District President Ernest DeMaio declaring that "Peace can and must be negotiated."

Two days of discussion by some 300 council delegates and stewards revealed the mood of resistance among the workers to the proposed wage freeze, to increased war taxes and the lengthening of the straight-time work week.

"OUR NATION was born in a struggle against taxation without representation," declared Frank Mingo, Negro delegate of the International Harvester Tractor Works Local 101, "and today we are being taxed to death for a war we want no part of."

It was decided to step up the fight for the defense of the seven UE leaders facing contempt of Congress charges because they "refused to help the un-American committee build up a blacklist."

Julius Emspak, UE international secretary-treasurer, keynoted the regular quarterly council session with a thoroughly-documented review of how the living standards of the workers are being attacked under the so-called "national emergency."

"IF ANY of our members have any illusions that they are going to improve their conditions under this war economy, they'd better get it out of their heads," he said.

The council condemned the appointment of Big Business chiefs to top posts in the government war machine, singling out Charles E. Wilson, head of the General Electric, who holds "the most powerful non-elective position in the history of our country."

"Before we were fighting Wilson as an employer—now we're fighting him as a government agent," declared Joseph Habschmidt, president of the IHC West Pullman Local 107.

INTERNATIONAL representative Milt Burns reported that the UE in this district has succeeded in "breaking open 50 contracts thus far and getting wage boosts where wages were frozen."

"Truman has hesitated about putting the wage freeze into effect," said Burns, "and we can make him change his mind about it altogether if we raise enough hell."

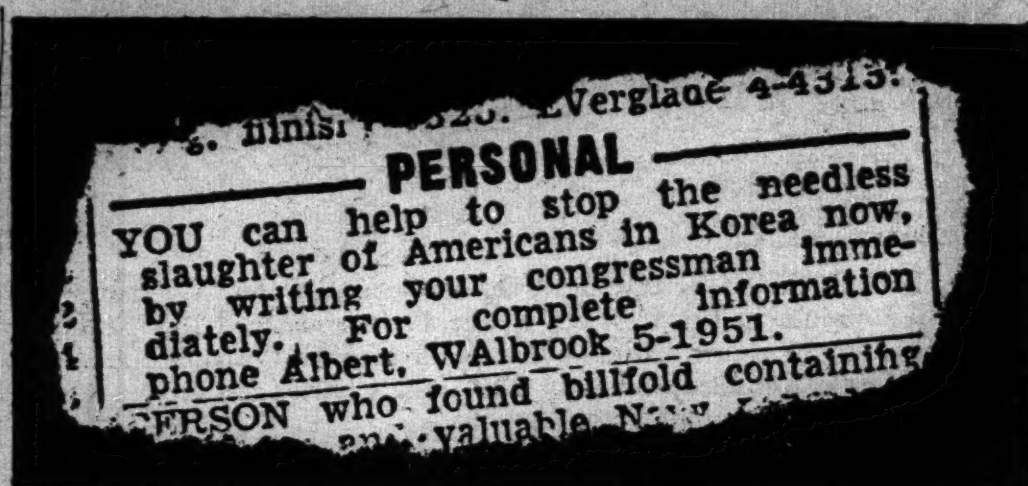
The council heard a report from the delegate it had sent to the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw, Harold Ward, financial secretary of IHC McCormick Works Local 107.

FRANCIS McBAIN, chairman of the grievance committee of Local 139, declared that "every phase of the Truman emergency is a violation of our union contract."

He urged that workers use their shop grievance forms to "file grievances, directed this time not to the management but to President Truman."

The council delegates registered their resentment against any attempt to lengthen the straight-time work week and deprive workers of over-time pay. A statement of policy adopted by the meeting lashed Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois, author of a proposal to force workers to buy long-term government bonds with their overtime pay.

The council declared: "Meeting near the McCormick Harvester plant, where in 1886 the fight for the 8-hour day was initiated, we declare to the whole labor movement: Let us fight back against any attempt to sell American labor back 100 years by not permitting Big Business to take the 40-hour week away from us."



## He Has 'Personal' Approach to Peace

CHICAGO.—The little "personal" ad you see above, appearing in the Chicago Tribune, led to the creation of a new peace group.

It was inserted by Albert Bofman, 6329 S. May, who can best be described as a kind of one-man peace movement. Bofman, 37, is an accountant who has been working on his own for peace ever since Truman's "cold war" speech of March, 1948. Shunning political and organizational ties, Bofman has been sending and giving out peace literature issued by every type of organization—to anyone who wants it.

His little ad in the Trib brought a quick response. Ninety people called him at once and expressed an interest. He called them all together, held a meeting at the Central "Y" and set up something tentatively called "People Against Foreign Wars."

"These people were agreed on one idea," he told The Worker, "Let's get our boys out of Korea."

# Stevenson Aides To Plunder I. W. O.

By Gunnar Leander

CHICAGO.—Under the cry of "communism," Hitler robbed his political opponents. That's what's happening today in New York and in Illinois, where the International Workers Order and the insurance policies of its members are being raided by the plunderers.

Here in Illinois, Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson's administration has taken the most drastic steps of all to drive the IWO out of business and to seize its assets.

State officials secured a court order last week which stops the IWO from doing business in Illinois and ties up all its property.

THE 20-YEAR-OLD fraternal order is accused of being a "Communist front." Now, some friend of the governor may take over its assets and turn them into fat receiver's fee for himself. And some insurance company with good political connections may take over its insurance policies for a lush profit.

But IWO members in this state are in no mood to have either of those things happen. Some 14,000 in this state, organized in 118 lodges, were preparing this week to stop the grab.

Policyholders interviewed this week by the Illinois Worker revealed that these people are not going to let themselves get robbed—even under the "national emergency!"

AN elderly woman member told this paper that, sick as she was, she would make the trip to Springfield on Jan. 25, where a hearing on the injunction will take place in the Circuit Court of Judge Clem Smith.

"I've paid on my policy for a long time," she said, "and nobody is going to steal it from me."

One worker said he had called a "family council" of his relatives,

all of whom are IWO members. "I remember when Samuel Insull robbed thousands of families of their life savings. 'I never thought I'd see the day when the same thing would be done by the government.'"

UNDER THE INJUNCTION secured on January 8 by Illinois Insurance Director J. Edward Day,

BULLETIN!

## Charge Police Killed Negro in Frameup

CHICAGO.—Andrew Johnson, a 19-year-old Negro worker, was murdered by police in the Central Station, it was revealed here this week.

Johnson died of internal injuries including a lacerated liver. Police said he "just keeled over while he was being questioned."

A coroner's inquest into the case was begun this week and continued to Jan. 25. It will be resumed in the County Morgue, Polk and Wood Sts.

"There is no doubt that Johnson was kicked and beaten to death by police," Lester Davis, secretary of the Illinois Civil Rights Congress, declared this week.

"The facts show this sequence of events: Johnson was picked up on a frameup murder charge last

Saturday morning. He was dead by 3:30 p. m. on Sunday after policemen Edward Cagney and Joseph Corcoran worked him over. The coroner's office and the state's attorney are now trying to whitewash the policemen who committed this horrible crime."

Johnson, 57 W. 35 St., worked at the Trilla Cooperage Co., 2524 S. Blue Island Ave. He was arrested and charged with the murder of Coleman Hairston, a barber, during a holdup on Dec. 30.

Sonny Porter, 50 E. 33 St., a porter in the barber shop who was present during the murder, told The Worker that Johnson "did not look like the murderer." However, Porter's testimony was not admitted in the case given by Corcoran.

# The Plot Against A State FEPC

An Editorial

The hatchet men are doing a job on the state FEPC. Let us name them for you:

1. The heads of the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce.
2. Governor Adlai E. Stevenson.
3. Reuben G. Soderstrom, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

What's the gimmick this time? How do they propose to block the State Legislature from passing an FEPC Law in this session Legislature after it was lost in the last session by one single vote?

They have dragged out as a "substitute" something that they call "voluntary fair employment practices." They are going to have us believe that the leopard can change his spots—that employers who have jimcrowed Negro workers all their lives will suddenly change willingly into sterling practitioners of democracy!

This kind of a filthy trick could have been expected from the industrialists who make up the Chamber of Commerce. But Gov. Stevenson, in his message to the Legislature, had only this to say about job discrimination: "Some employers and employer organizations have recently taken vigorous and intelligent steps to solve it." What hypocrisy!

The Chamber of Commerce has just put out a sound film explaining its phony "voluntary fair play" plan. And who do you suppose appears in the film as the foremost salesman of this rotten anti-FEPC plan? None other than that "great labor leader" Reuben G. Soderstrom!

Now, the Illinois State Federation of Labor, in its recent convention, passed a resolution calling for a state FEPC. But Soderstrom, in an official letter of the federation to Stevenson outlining what labor wants, did not even mention FEPC!

We call on the members of the AFL who are readers of this paper to call Brother Soderstrom to accounts. Every AFL local should pass resolutions demanding that Soderstrom quit playing the anti-Negro game of the employers!

A state FEPC Law must be passed in this session of the Legislature. The people of Illinois, Negro and white, have got to make this an all-out fight, No. 1 on the legislative calendar! The unions must take the lead and give this fight everything that it takes to win.

accident insurance in Illinois.

In the case of one elderly couple interviewed by this paper, they were relying on their policy to pay for their burial and cemetery expenses.

The state of Illinois has charged them and the other IWO policyholders with being dangerous members of a subversive organization!

MANY of the victims of the move to smash the IWO will no longer be able to get insurance elsewhere because they are too old or too sick.

If a commercial insurance company is allowed to take over the policies, many of them will either lose their insurance outright or the new premiums will be so high that they can't pay. The IWO has among the lowest rates, operating as a non-commercial enterprise for the benefit of its members.

It was also pointed out that Negro members of the order face the greatest threat. Most big insurance companies discriminate against Negroes and others charge Negroes exorbitant premium rates.

"I realize that it's practically subversive to be sane about Russia, but I just didn't see a single Russian with horns, hooves and a tail."

—George Marion (author of "Bases and Empire")

In his new book:

## "ALL QUIET IN THE KREMLIN"

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# The People vs. Comic Books

DETROIT. — Comic books and comic strips were indicted on seven counts for corrupting American culture at a "mock" trial at Albion College here. Testimony was submitted by educators, ministers, students and representatives comic book publishers.

The jury was composed of students, faculty members and representatives of parent - teacher groups.

Charges on which the books will be tried are that they:

- Accentuate sex.
- Present horror situations.
- Use improper or vicious language.
- Use impossible or misleading means to escape actual situations.

ing means to escape actual situations.

• Use physical make-up that is detrimental to vision.

• Use characters with physical defects in an unsympathetic manner.

• Glorify crime situations.

Mrs. Vera Gelzer, president of the Hillsdale P-T-A said, "Children are now in prison for committing crimes, but the comic book publishers who murdered the children's minds are still at large."

A STUDENT SURVEY on comics was read during the "trial" which stated, "All comic books should be burned and all comic

book publishers should be burned also."

Dr. Benjamin F. Holme, pastor of the Westlawn Methodist Church here, said the comic books have no effect on the average normal child.

Testifying for comic books was Joseph W. Musial, of a large publishing house, who said that comics don't affect culture but that the American way of life produced comics. He testified that psychologists hold that basic character is formed in the first seven years and that comics could have little or no effect.

The issue, he claimed, was larger than comic books. He said it was freedom of the press.

# Penna. Sedition Trial Began in Coal Strike

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.—The big Mellon bank calendar in the Pittsburgh courtroom shows that the frameup "sedition" trial of three Communists is about to enter its fourth week. The case really started, however, in the great coal strike 11 months ago, when progressive trade unionists were sending many tons of food to the embattled miners.

The food was going to the Negro and white employees of the United States Steel and Mellon interests, and the enemies of labor began smearing the workers, who were distributing the food.

The smearing was done by an FBI stoolpigeon named Matt Cvetic, who is a chief prosecution witness in the present "sedition" trial. Cvetic came out from undercover in the midst of the strike to say that the men manning the chief food distribution centers in the Pittsburgh region were members of the Communist Party. Some of these men were afterwards fired.

CVETIC'S "revelations" were directed by a notorious character named Harry Allan Sherman, who used to represent "independent" unions and anti-UE groups among employees of the Mellons' Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

Sherman had been publicly denounced by resolutions of the CIO's Steel City Industrial Council for his anti-labor activities.

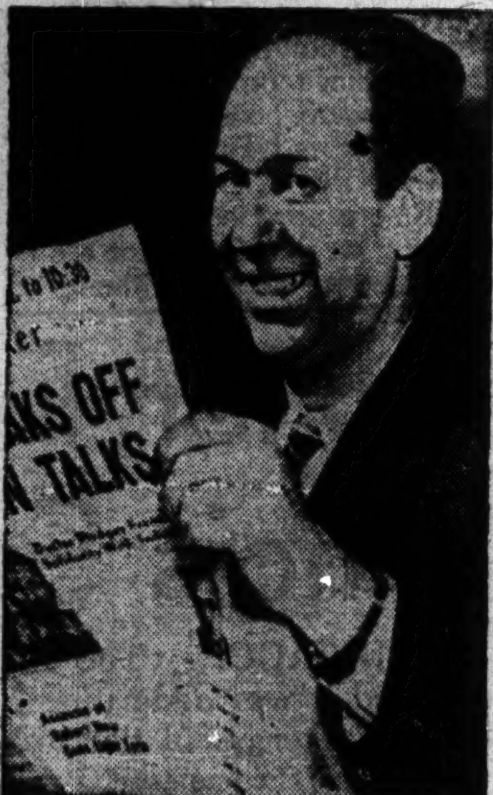
The stool charged that the food distribution was part of a Communist "plot" against the government. And he asserted that Steve Nelson, the chairman of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, who served as a lieutenant colonel in the anti-fascist army in Spain in 1937, was the No. 1 man in an anti-government movement.

Cvetic also named Andy Onda, another veteran Communist working class organizer among steel and coal workers, and James Dolsen, a charter member of the Communist Party, who was reporting the coal strike for the Daily Worker.

Nelson, Onda and Dolsen were afterwards indicted on charges of "sedition."

THE INDICTMENTS came in October after a long smear campaign by Cvetic and the men behind him. One of these men was the renegade liberal Judge Michael A. Musmanno of the Court of Common Pleas in Pittsburgh.

Musmanno emphasized the Communists' opposition to sending



STEVE NELSON

troops to Korea when he demanded the indictment.

Musmanno used to denounce FBI stoolpigeons with vehemence when this writer knew him in Boston during the campaign to save the lives of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, two framed Italian American workers. He blasted the FBI stools again in a book on the Sacco-Vanzetti Case—after 12 years—which he published in 1939.

BUT MUSMANNO is now running with the Mellon and U. S. Steel pack. And last summer he tried to be elected lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania in a red-baiting campaign.

The main dish of this campaign was the frame-up of Nelson, Onda and Dolsen, which Musmanno personally engineered, with the help of his new friend, Matt Cvetic, the FBI stoolpigeon.

Musmanno laid aside his judicial dignity to assume the role of a provocateur in the frame-up of the three Communists. And defense attorney John T. McTernan of Los Angeles is bringing out Musmanno's provocateur role in brilliant cross-examination.

The evidence shows that Musmanno personally visited the Communist headquarters in the Bakerswell Building and bought copies of the 103-year-old Communist Manifesto and other legal literature.

This Marxist literature, incidentally is given to readers in the big Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh every week.

MUSMANNO then personally led a police raid on the Communist

offices on Aug. 31, after cops had arrested the three defendants the night before.

Some of the literature he seized promptly found its way into the hands of the House Un-American Committee in Washington. Some of the rest has become "evidence" in the "sedition" trial.

The trial may last three or four weeks longer. Meanwhile, liberty-loving Americans are rallying to the defense of Nelson, Onda and Dolsen.

The fight to free the frame-up victims is led by the 84-year-old labor veteran, Pat Cush, who began fighting for his fellow workers six decades ago. Cush was president of the Homestead Steel Workers' Lodge as far back as 1889, three years before the famous battle between the Homestead strikers and the Pinkerton detectives which history tells of.

Funds to free the frame-up victims and prevent the outlawing of the Communist Party are being received by Cush—as chairman of the Committee to Defend the Pittsburgh Frame-Up Victims—at PO Box 502, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Cvetic Victim Fights Back For Aid Rights

PITTSBURGH.—Final briefs have been filed here with Judge Henry X. O'Brien in the case of Mrs. Toni Nuss, whom the State Department of Public Assistance has been trying to deprive of relief on the ground that she is a Communist. The American Civil Liberties Union of New York filed a special brief in the case.

The Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance had struck her from the relief rolls last summer after stoolpigeon Matt Cvetic named her in his testimony before the House Un-American Committee. Judge O'Brien ordered her reinstated until the legal issues involved were passed upon.

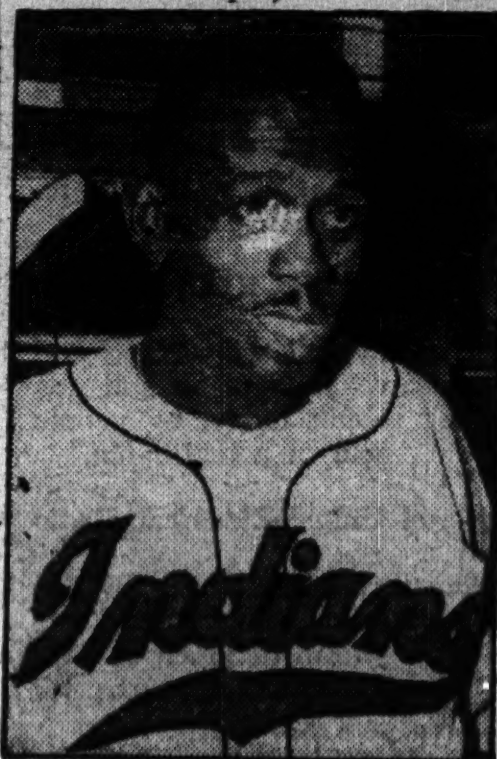
A court decision that Communists may be excluded as such from public relief will open the way for most repressive measures against any organized resistance among those on relief against cuts in their allowances and hamstringing effort to maintain decent relief standard for those in need, since all active in such struggles would be promptly labelled Reds.

## on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

### Our 'Hall of Fame' Ballot Arrives

YOU MAY SOON read of one or more ballplayers being voted into the Hall of Fame. It works like this. Once a year a ballot goes out to all scribes who have been members of the Baseball Writers Association for at least ten years. They are entitled to vote for ten players who have finished their big league careers, players they feel should join the fifty-eight already honored in the Cooperstown Hall. Any player appearing on three-fourths of the ballots is automatically elected. Last year 167 ballots were cast, making 126 the magic number. Nobody was elected. Mel Ott came closest with 115.



Writers are pondering a lot of names. Ott, Bill Terry, Jimmy Foxx, Rabbit Maranville, Paul Waner, Dizzy Dean, Harry Heilmann.

But there is one name which should lead all the rest without any question. It is the name of the greatest pitcher of modern times. Maybe the greatest of all time. It's not something you can "prove" by big league statistics, the usual measuring rod. For this man was a big leaguer for only a season and a half. This odd fact was not of his choosing. You see, this greatest of the great is a Negro. When he was so good that he used to fan 18 of the top big league stars in post season exhibition games, and shut them out time after time, so good that the young Joe DiMaggio could exult, "I know I'm ready for the big league now. I got a hit off Satchel Paige," so good that it was soberly estimated around the big league benches, that he could win thirty-five games a season with ease, this man was denied his rightful place in the game by the infamous "gentleman's agreement."

THE YEARS WENT BY. The long fight was partially won. In 1948, Satchel Paige, well up in his forties, a prohibitive baseball age, said OK to Bill Veeck and signed a contract with the Cleveland Indians.

Paige estimated that he had about one half of his stuff left. Maybe a little less. He no longer could uncoil that whiplash fast ball which for at least twenty years would have stood big league batters on their ear. He had some of his old wondrous control left, not all, and some of his remarkable curves. When he signed with Cleveland he didn't gain financially. He could have done at least as well in South America, where fans stormed the fields to see him.

But he had a little feeling that he wanted to toe a big league rubber just for a little while and through what he could do at this advanced age, give just a little inkling of what he COULD have done to big league hitters in his prime.

In the part of the 1948 season he played with Cleveland, Satchel Paige won 6 and lost 1, and saved many other games with exceptional relief pitching. Since the Indians won the pennant only in a playoff victory after the season ended, it is obvious that Veeck's decision to sign Paige, and Paige's decision to accept, had brought Cleveland its first flag in twenty-eight years.

Think then for a moment what baseball missed. What the fans missed. If Satchel Paige at the age of 21 had taken his place where he belonged, the very history of baseball would now be much different. Who knows how many no-hit games might have spun from that magic right arm over the long years? Who knows how many games a year, how many total victories could have been rung up by this remarkable athlete in a minimum of seventeen years (or more) of peak performance? Who knows who would have won the pennants? Maybe the competition-less years when the Yanks rolled home and murdered their National League foes would have been a little different—if there was a great Satchel Paige pitching against those Yanks!

WHEN THE CLEVELAND Indians of 1948 first came to the Yankee Stadium with Paige in the lineup, I remember speaking to some of the Indians. "Look at him now," said young catcher Jim Hegan almost in an awed whisper, "Can you IMAGINE what he must have been?" I remember pitcher Bob Muncie in his Texas drawl saying, "There just couldn't have ever been a pitcher as good as him if he's still this way at his age!"

The Stadium was no new field to Paige. He had pitched there with the Negro League teams which paid such high rentals for the use of big league parks. He stood this day in the dugout and we chatted. The name of Don Newcombe, just starting out with Brooklyn, came into the conversation. "How old is he?" asked Paige. "About 22," I said. Paige nodded and smiled a little. He didn't say anything. He didn't have to.

Everywhere the fans turned out for a glimpse of the great Satchel Paige. They turned them away at Washington and at Philadelphia when it was just POSSIBLE that he might pitch. One Friday in Chicago, Cleveland manager Lou Boudreau said Paige would definitely pitch that night. The word spread around.

That night they had to call hundreds of police to keep the disappointed fans from trying to crash the walls after the 55,000 capacity had already jammed Comiskey Park, which had been echoing to the hollow sounds of three thousand fans more often than not. Cleveland only scored one run that night. It was enough. Old Satchel Paige, fifty percent or less of the Satchel Paige that once was, shut out the White Sox with three measly singles. The fans left babbling, with stardust in their eyes.

Baseball has a tremendous debt to pay for depriving our sports history of Satchel Paige. It can never begin to pay in full. The very least the chroniclers of our national pastime can do is to make their own little humble amends by voting Satchel Paige quickly into the Hall of Fame.

(More on the Hall of Fame in the Daily Worker.)





# Reports On Peace

The following are excerpts from some of the reports and messages at the "Destination Peace" rally at the Coliseum last Friday night:

**ANGELINE MENSİK**, delegate of the Chicago Czech Peace Committee:

"We went to see Lidice, Czechoslovakia, the first town razed to the ground by the Nazis, where 173 men, including boys of 15, were shot, the women sent to concentration camps and the children put into Nazi schools. We saw the beautiful homes being rebuilt for these bereaved women, who have returned but have never been able to locate their children."

**JAMES MILLER**, delegate of Local 453, CIO United Auto Workers:

"Great was my sorrow when I saw what the Nazis had done to the city of my fathers, Warsaw. But greater still was my pride in seeing how it is being rebuilt today, by people who need only peace to realize their goal of a better life."

**HAROLD E. WARD**, delegate of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Worker District 11:

"For the first time in my 28 years, I had lived for five weeks in France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Soviet Union without experiencing any form of jimcrow. This was Peace—real peace, not promises; freedom, not fear; for me, this was real democracy."

**YOLANDA HALL**, delegate of the Chicago Labor Conference for Peace:

"A Slovenian woman delegate named Maria Tomasikova, sought me out as an American woman, to send to America this moving appeal. Here is her story:

"During the last war I saved the lives of two fliers, an American and a Russian. I hid them in my cellar until I made contact with the guerillas and arranged to get them back to safety. These two men became as close as brothers and pledged a lifelong friendship. I came to love them as sons."

"It makes my heart cry out with anguish today to think that they may be called to fight each other in another war. It must not be! The Russian and American people can be friends just as those boys were friends."

**CHARLES HOWARD**, Iowa Negro publisher and attorney:

"Now, I am no expert on Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Loving America as I do, I believe that we as a nation have the greatest potential for freedom and progress. History will record, however, which society has been best for its people, ours or theirs. About two things I am sure. First, that the people of Russia and Eastern Europe want peace. Everywhere we went, no one talked of war, everyone spoke of peace. Second, and about this I could not possibly be mistaken, there is no jimcrow in the Soviet Union."

**THOMAS MANN**, noted author, sent the following message to the Coliseum meeting:

"To all those gathered at the Coliseum at this hour of crisis, I extend my very best wishes. Far from being the exclusive concern of any one nation or party, world peace constitutes humanity's most urgent and most desperate need. May your rally succeed in mobilizing, encouraging and strengthening the forces will to stand up and be counted in the super-national movement for peace."

**REV. MASSIE KENNARD**, Minister to Youth of the Metropolitan Community Church of Chicago:

"I had read in our newspapers how children of the Soviet Union are being regimented into warlike thinking, are being raised as cannon fodder. From what I've seen with my own eyes, theirs is a mighty peculiar way of making soldiers. I found these children spending their evenings at Palace of Culture, reading books, listening to classical records, engaged in folk-dancing, doing handicraft work. I saw boys of 10 and 11 peering through microscopes, with ambitions of becoming doctors and scientists. These are the dangerous pastimes in which these Soviet children are engaged!"

**DOROTHY BUSHNELL COLE**, representing Illinois women's clubs:

"Moved as we were by the warmth and heroism of Lenin-grad, it was our experience at Stalingrad that truly overwhelmed us. It was here that memories were rekindled, memories of a turning point in history, where as President Roosevelt wrote, these people saved civilization for all of us."



FIRETRAP victims look over the facilities in their new home in the Ida B. Wells Housing Project, won for them by the protests of South Side groups. Left to right: Mrs. Gladys Flunder, Mrs. Ola Mae Hopkins, Mrs. Bernice Foster, Mrs. Ollie Clark, William Robinson, Mrs. Naomi Komorowski.

## Protests Win Housing For Firetrap Victims

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Two families, homeless as the result of recent South Side fires, today have new homes.

Edward Foster, his wife and three children have just moved into 645 E. 37 St., located in the Ida B. Wells project, and Mrs. Hopkins, her three children and a grandchild are all set to occupy their new home at 3271 S. Rhodes just as soon as furniture is obtained.

The housing of these families represents a community victory. The recent wave of fires on the South side has left scores of families homeless and city authorities have continually maintained a do-nothing attitude.

The Emergency Committee Against Fire Traps, formed immediately after five small children perished in a fire at 36th and Ellis as one of its first actions held a mass meeting involving several hundred community residents and a delegation was organized to see Mayor Kennelly.

WHEN visited, Kennelly declared he was too busy and wanted the delegation to return to a later date. Over his protestations the delegation demanded to know what could be done specifically and immediately to house victims. So great was the impact that Mayor Kennelly finally instructed

his secretary to call the Chicago Housing Authority and see that the two families represented in the delegation were housed. These were the Foster and Hopkins families.

Mrs. Ollie Clark, chairman of the Emergency Committee in commenting on the victory for the two families declared that although the

action was initiated by the Committee that had it not been for the splendid cooperation of the community the victory could not have been won. Rev. J. L. Horace, pastor of Monumental Baptist Church is co-chairman of the committee, and action chairman is William Robinson.

## Honor Foster in Illinois Sub Drive

CHICAGO. — The Illinois Communist Party has announced it was dedicating its current drive to build the Illinois Worker circulation to William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party.

At the same time, it was announced that the drive will be climaxed by a Foster Birthday Ball on Feb. 25. All those who have secured three subs will be admitted free.

In addition, the party's best sub-getters will be given an expense-paid trip to New York to bring the greetings of this district to Foster personally and to present him with the results of the Illinois sub campaign.

THE TWO community sections and the two industrial sections that secure the most subs will each be permitted to select sub-getters to take the trip to New York.

In addition, every person obtaining five or more subs during the drive will receive an autographed copy of Foster's new book, "An Outline Political History of the Americas."

Claude Lightfoot, executive secretary of the Illinois Communist Party, called on its members to "do the kind of job in this sub drive that will really express our

tribute to Comrade Foster and his magnificent contribution to our Party and the working class."

LIGHTFOOT declared that each week-end will now be devoted to the press drive. He urged (a) full mobilization of members and friends; (b) section, mobilizations to be well organized, with reporting stations where crews will be sent out and later report on their results; (c) a member of the district staff would be assigned to each section mobilization point.

It was also pointed out that check-up meetings will be held each week where reports from each section will be presented.

It was announced that the Parsons Section stood highest in the drive among the industrial sections, with 45 subs secured out of a total goal of 150. Gary is runner-up with 53 on its 150 quota.

Among the community sections, Hyde Park was leading, with 73 subs on its quota of 125. Nine North still has 53 subs to get on its goal of 75.

**ILLINOIS  
DuSABLE  
EDITION**

**The Worker**

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 208 N. Wells St., Rm. 201, Chicago 2, Ill. Phone RA 6-5580.

Editor: CARL HIRSCH

## What's On? CHICAGO

**ARTISTS AND MODELS BALL.** Saturday, Jan. 20 at Bacon's Casino, 49th and Wabash. Dancing, Fun, Drinks. Tickets \$1.25 in advance, \$1.50 at door. Sponsored by South Side Community Art Center.

**WINTER FIESTA.** Saturday, Jan. 20. See the novel dance team of Bill and Mary. Hear Oscar Brown, Jr. do Les Pine Skits. Refreshments, Games, Drinks. At Katz, 5484 S. Everett. Sponsored by 5th Ward Progressive Party. Contribution \$1.00.

**CIVIL RIGHTS IN EASTERN EUROPE** vs. Rights in the United States. Hear Yolanda Hall, just returned from World Peace Congress and Charles McCord. Wednesday, Jan. 24 at Somerset Hotel, 560 N. Sheridan Rd. 8 p.m. Arranged by Midwestern Chapter, Civil Rights Congress.

**MASS CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY.** Hear Mrs. Josephine Grayson, wife of one of the Martinsville 7; Mahalia Jackson, well-known spiritual singer; Rev. Joseph Evans, Herb March, William Robinson and others at Metropolitan Community Church, 41st and South Park. Friday, Jan. 26, 8 p.m. Auspices, Illinois Civil Rights Congress.

**THERE'S STILL TIME** to join the Civil Rights Congress Freedom Crusade to Virginia to plead for the lives of the Martinsville 7. Auto caravan leaves from 608 S. Dearborn on Jan. 28. If you participate call Harrison 7-6393.

**SAVE THAT NIGHT!** Plan to be at the gigantic birthday party for Sam Hamersmark, Saturday, Feb. 17. Time and place to be announced.

**BANQUET.** Saturday, March 3 at Hamilton Hotel. Official opener of Bill of Rights Conference. Arranged by Midwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

**STOP DEPORTATIONS.** Bill of Rights Conference. Sunday, March 4 at Hull House, 800 S. Halstead. Arranged by Midwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

## Launch Chicago Peace Poll

(Continued from Page 1)  
ism to the hilt, killing six million Jews in the crematories of Europe. Stalin and his people have wiped out race discrimination and national oppression.

"This is one of the fundamental facts which makes it possible and necessary for us Americans, irrespective of our attitudes toward Communism, to build a bridge of peace between the East and West."

GREETINGS to the rally were

sent by the noted author Thomas Mann to Prof. Anton J. Carlson, eminent University of Chicago biologist, who was one of a group of leading Chicagoans who sponsored the rally.

Other speakers were Ernest DeMaio, UE district director, and Father Clarence Parker, chairman of the Illinois Civil Rights Congress, who acted as chairman of the rally. In addition, folk dancers were presented by the Club Metros.

"If we're going to win world peace, it's got to be won right here in our own country," DeMaio declared.

THE RALLY responded vigorously to the Rev. Fletcher's appeal to heighten the fight for peace. He declared: "Heaven help us if we ever accept the Washington 'bi-partisan' doctrine that opposition is sabotage and subversive. The peace forces of the world are the only warriors left to defend democracy itself."



# 20,000 Layoffs a Week in Detroit

DETROIT.—Jobless rolls continue to mount here at the rate of 20,000 a week. The Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission announced that compensation payments were being made to 92,000 last week.

This is a jump of 20,000 from the week before and is considered the average raise

for this week. The 150,000 idle workers predicted by MUCC officials by February gives every indication of being reached long before that.

The claim is that there is a shortage of materials for civilian production, although this town has little or no actual mass war production.

The changeover, management announces, will take many months, during which time the auto workers will be idle. The employers of course are being paid by the government for changeover while the workers get \$28 a week compensation for 26 weeks only.

# 1600 IN TWIN CITIES SAY: LEAVE KOREA

BENTON HARBOR.—Sixteen hundred persons signed in two weeks the petition circulated in the Twin Cities by Axel Nielssen, used car dealer of St. Joseph, demanding the United States pull out of the Korean war.

Nielssen estimated that there would be another 1,000 or more names in 130 other sheets handed out elsewhere in Southwestern Michigan and Northern Indiana, according to the Daily News-Palladium of this city.

"The response is tremendous and we have just started", Nielssen said, "there will soon be thousands more. If it is explained right, it should sweep the country."

Nielssen said his petition urges the President to bring our boys back to American soil, "and let the other countries—one and all—paddle their own canoe."

The petition urges a law so, "we, the people, can vote whether we again send our armed forces across to other countries to fight; have it first voted on by the people."



## Michigan Edition The WORKER

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVI, No. 3  
In 2 Sections, Sec. 1.

January 21, 1951  
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

## Diggs Unseated, Voters Ask He Run Again

LANSING.—Unprecedented in the history of Michigan was the action of the State Senate last week in refusing to seat Negro State Senator Charles Diggs. They also refused to seat a white State Senator Anthony Wilkowski, from Detroit also, on the grounds that both Senators had been in prison recently.

Governor Mennen Williams said: "Only the people can pass judgment on the Senate's action. As a citizen it seems regrettable to me that thousands of voters are thus deprived of representation at a time of critical decisions."

Senator Diggs charged that the action to refuse him a seat after 35,000 people had voted for him, as in contrast to the 5,000 his Republican opponent got, was a clear-cut case of discrimination and violated the people's mandate. Diggs said that he would probably return and run for the post when the primaries come up, March 19.

Wilowski, bitter about the Senate's action called it, "unfair and unjust."

In the debate Senator Charles Blondy warned the senate members of "drawing the color line" and that their action was racial discrimination.

Senator Pat Walsh, member of the Republican-controlled Rules Committee, was the only member of the committee who voted against the unseating of the two Senators.

Packed galleries of workers from Diggs' senatorial district watched the Dixiecrat actions of the Senate and as they left voiced the opinion

that "Diggs must be re-elected and we will be back to see he is seated."

Widespread preparations were under way this week to draft Diggs and Wilowski to run. Both of them have served a number of (Continued on Page 8)

## Ex-Sen. Nowak Urges Protests Against Rearming of the Nazis

DETROIT.—In the face of the threat to world peace represented by the program of remilitarization of Western Germany, former State Senator Stanley Nowak of Michigan called upon Congressmen of Polish and Slav

descent to unite their efforts to avoid this catastrophe.

In an open letter addressed to them, which many Michiganders are sending to U.S. Senator Homer Ferguson also, Nowak warned that the course taken by the U.S. Secretary of State Acheson at the recent Brussels conference:

"Strongly indicates that the revival of militarism in Germany has become the cornerstone of United States policy in Europe."

The text of Nowak's letter follows:

Dear Congressmen:

I take the liberty of writing to you collectively on a matter of the utmost importance to all Americans and especially to those of Slav origin.

Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, representing the United States government in the Conference held recently in Brussels, pressured the governments of the nations of Western Europe, against (Continued on Page 8)

## Local 51 on Caravan To Save M'ville 7

DETROIT.—The 12,000-member local of the CIO Auto Workers Union, Plymouth 51, at its last membership meeting voted to send two of its members as part of a caravan going to Virginia, Jan. 30, to demand clemency from Governor Battle for the Martinsville Seven.

The membership meeting heard a report by Arthur McPhaul, executive secretary of the Michigan Civil Rights Congress, on the entire frameup of the seven Negro men.

The membership meeting sent a telegram to Governor Battle asking for clemency for the Seven. They also sent a wire

to U.S. Attorney General Howard McGrath asking the squashing of the case against William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

The Labor Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven, which is operating here meets at the UAW Packard local headquarters and is actively preparing to send a sizeable group of unionists on the car cavalcade that will leave Michigan Jan. 30.

Some 10 automobiles will depart from here with at least 40 people going as officially elected delegates from unions, churches, community groups, political organizations and CRC chapters.

Hear **JOE STAROBIN** talk on Europe and U.S.S.R.

Foreign Editor Daily Worker

2705 JOY ROAD at SPAGHETTI DINNER Sat. February 10 — 3 P. M.



# China's Plan to End the War

By Joseph Starobin

The position of People's China on settling the Korean war ought to be a familiar one for millions of American workers, who have been in a similar situation themselves.

Suppose you were facing a boss who had been treating you like dirt for years, refusing to recognize your union, refusing to settle any grievances. The last straw is a wage-cut, just when you are asking for satisfaction of your long-standing demands for more pay and better conditions.

You organize your union and go out on strike. The boss replies with scabs, and calls in the police, and treats the workers with tear-gas and gun-fire.

But the workers hold out. They repulse the scabs and the goons. And the boss begins to quake a bit: things aren't going too well. And just when it looks as though the strike must be settled with a victory for the workers, the boss begins to make proposals. He refuses to settle, of course: he won't recognize the union or grant the demands.

But he offers a conference with the workers only if they give up their strike and go back to work. He repeats this maneuver many times, each time promising a bit more. But what he's really after is to break the strike, smash the union and reject the demands.

**THIS IS ROUGHLY** the position of Peoples China and explains its attitude to the UN "set of principles" last Wednesday.

What China wants is peace—the withdrawal of United States troops from a country where they don't belong and from which they are threatening the security of China.

There is no doubt that American troops don't belong there; in fact millions of American fathers and mothers have been saving exactly that in their letters to Congressmen and to their local newspapers.

There is no doubt that China is threatened from Korea: Sen. Taft is openly calling for war with China; South Carolina's new governor, James F. Byrnes, urges a blockade against China; all sorts of proposals are made for using Chiang Kai-shek's troops to reopen the civil war, and Chiang is being armed in violation of Truman's own promises not to do so.

The high American brass have just ended a Tokyo confab in which they openly plan to continue the fighting; and on top of all this the United States is sitting on the island of Formosa, which isn't American property.

The UN "set of principles" had many fine promises in it; in fact, the State Department admitted by

its support of those principles that it would have to deal with Peoples China in the long run, thus making a criminal mockery of the alleged basis for the war.

But the promises were vague, and as we now know, they were absolutely hypocritical. The State Department never expected them to be honored. Evacuation of foreign troops from Korea was to proceed by "stages"; but these stages were not defined. A conference was to be held, but its time was not specified, and its agenda was vague. There was no hard and fast commitment to recognize that Peoples China is a great and equal power in Asia, and the sovereign government in Formosa.

**MOREOVER**, even these vague promises were given with the prior understanding that they would not be honored. The N. Y. Herald-Tribune's Washington correspondent, describing the replies of the State Department to those congressmen who were yelling "appeasement," reports last Wednesday: "Mr. Rusk and Mr. Hickerson (State Department undersecretaries) . . . said that the American backing for the UN proposal . . . was based primarily on the belief that Communist China would reject the offer anyway."

Well, well—that let's the cat out of the bag.

What would American coal miners or steel workers do under circumstances in which the boss has been stepping on them for years, refusing their just demands, and then tries to maneuver them out of a strike (which they are winning) by vague promises which he has no intention of keeping?

Most workers would say: yes, we want to settle but we stay on strike until the boss gives in, and we make sure we maintain the power to make him live up to the contract!

That is what Peoples China is saying, and it goes even further: it proposes a concrete plan for ending the war in Korea by contrast with the phony "cease-fire" project that was never a real thing anyhow.

People's China suggests a seven conference of itself, the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, France, India and Egypt based on three prior understandings: that all powers will agree to the principle of withdrawing troops and leaving the Korean people alone; that China be admitted to the UN; and that American withdrawal from the Formosa will definitely be on the agenda.

# People Can Save Martinsville 7

Willie McGee and seven Negro men and youth of Martinsville, Virginia, can be saved from execution, according to a spokesman of the Civil Rights Congress, "only if there is far greater activity from many more organizations of the Negro people and the labor movement in behalf of these victims of lynch-justice."

The CRC spokesman reported worldwide protests against the execution of the seven Martinsville youth, but he pointed out that the U. S. Supreme Court's rejection of McGee's plea indicated the protest movement inside the United States is lagging behind the international movement.

**ON MONDAY**, the Court announced its refusal to review the conviction of McGee, 37-year-old father of four children, whom the State of Mississippi had three times convicted and sentenced to death for the alleged rape of a white woman. Earlier, the Court rejected a petition for review from the Martinsville Seven, convicted and sentenced to death by the State of Virginia also for the alleged rape of a white woman.

The seven Martinsville frame-up victims face execution on Feb. 2 and C. McGee, if his motion for a re-hearing by the U. S. Supreme Court is again denied within the next few days, will then be given a new execution date.

McGee received his last stay of execution after a mass delegation led by the Civil Rights Congress went to Jackson, Mississippi, to plead his case. There members of

the delegation were beaten by organized hoodlums. But the protest movement forced the Supreme Court to order a stay of execution. Gov. Field Wright reported that he had received more than 1,200 telegrams and letters from countries around the world, including China and Czechoslovakia.

**A NATIONAL** people's delegation, sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress and the Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven, is scheduled to meet in Richmond on Tuesday, Jan. 30 to urge Gov. Battle to grant a day and free the men.

Meanwhile, demands for their freedom continue to reach President Truman and Governor Battle from around the world. Excerpts from the latest protests against the Virginia legal lynching follow.

Free German Youth of Western Germany, West Zone Headquarters, Dusseldorf—"Our protest against the sentence of the Martinsville Seven and our demand that it be set aside has been sent to High Commissioner McCloy, Gov. Battle and the United Nations."

Semakala Mulumba, head of Bakata Party of Uganda, East Africa, now exiled in London, in a cable

to Gov. Battle—"Stay execution. Demand court release lads immediately."

From the same African leader, a telegram to Prime Minister Attlee of England—"Britain is now America's close ally. Africans are anxiously watching to see what you will do to help save innocent Martinsville Negro lads."

The French Committee of Democratic Youth, in a cable to President Truman—"In the name of all the progressive youth of France, we raise an indignant protest against the rejection by the Supreme Court of the appeal of the Martinsville Seven."

Over the weekend, the Civil Rights Congress also received copies of a cable to President Truman and Gov. Battle, by the Women's International Democratic Federation.

The Martinsville Seven were tried by all-white juries in a series of quick trials and found guilty despite the contradictory evidence by the women, who has since disappeared.

Never in the history of the state of Virginia has a white man been executed for rape. Since 1908, however, 44 Negroes have been put to death by Virginia, on the same charge.



Maj. J. W. Bilek (third from right), United States Army's senior adviser to the South Korean Seventh Division, showing John Foster Dulles (dark suit, left) maps of the terrain at the 38th parallel, dividing line between North and South Korea, last Tuesday. At extreme right, with binoculars, is John J.

**PLANNING MORE KOREAS?** John Foster Dulles, shown in this picture from the press preceding the outbreak of the Korean war, is in the trenches with South Korean army officials at the 38th parallel as he helped plot the attack on North Korea. His departure for Tokyo and the turn in the German talks raises the question of new "Koreas" being plotted.

# Wall Street Puts the Heat on Bonn and Tokyo

TRUMAN SENDS DULLES TO JAPAN, FORCES WEST GERMANY TO REJECT PLEA FOR UNITY OF GERMANS

By Robert Friedman

The departure of John Foster Dulles for Tokyo and the rejection by the West German regime of unification talks with the German Democratic Republic may have appeared to be disconnected episodes. In fact, they were integrated aspects of the Truman-Wall Street effort to blackmail and bludgeon the people of Germany and Japan to resume the Axis war against the Soviet Union in which they had suffered so disastrous a defeat.

In Germany, this State Department policy was reflected in the refusal by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of the West German Government to accept the bid by the Government in East Germany for talks on the unification of the country. His government's shaky rule, dependent entirely on the benevolence of the British and U. S. authorities, his regime, in

potent to deal with the mounting unemployment—now placed at 2,000,000 in West Germany, Adenauer flouted his countrymen's loudly-expressed desire for unification and peace—because the Truman-Wall Street combine prefers a disunited Germany with a West German army to a united and peaceful Germany.

**WHILE DIVIDED GERMANY** presents different problems for the war-makers, the Dulles mission to Japan has essentially the same purpose. Dulles will be in Japan, as he

Truman government made clear on Dec. 28 last, to make a treaty with Japan, whether the Soviet Union and China approve it or not, in defiance of the wartime agreements requiring that those two allies in the war against Japan be party to any peace treaty.

The country which engaged the armies of Imperial Japan the longest, and which suffered the most—China—is thus being barred from the peace table and, in fact, is being offered up by the State Department as the victim for Japanese forces in a new war.

from Japan a peace treaty which will include the rapid reconstruction of the Japanese armies and the permanent occupation of the country by U. S. forces, all with the view of carrying out the imperialist program of war on Peoples China and the Soviet Union.

**IN JAPAN** as in Germany, however, this program must face the growing resistance of the peoples themselves. On the eve of Dulles' arrival in Tokyo, the reactionary Japanese Premier Yoshida himself acknowledged that the people of Japan will not willingly accept remilitarization. Drew Middleton, New York Times correspondent in West Germany, reported last week on the rapidly growing sentiment against rearming and fighting for the Anglo-U. S. bloc is seizing the people.

While the citizenry of the two major former axis powers were thus rejecting the deadly role picked for them by the State Department and Pentagon, there was apparent in this country the need for a parallel movement of protest and indignation.

The American people would have to speak out loudly against the criminal folly and moral degradation of a policy to resurrect the fascism of Japan and Germany for a new war, if the mission of Dulles to Tokyo and the use of the Adenauer to rebuild Hitler's Wehrmacht were to come to

Houth part eyes arm para Unit P trail the Ame can-made made At drill, resp so start force Th learn Soviet fly r purd ficial recen "C accy from arm brau wen



# The People vs. Comic Books

DETROIT. — Comic books and comic strips were indicted on seven counts for corrupting American culture at a "mock" trial at Albion College here. Testimony was submitted by educators, ministers, students and representatives comic book publishers.

The jury was composed of students, faculty members and representatives of parent - teacher groups.

Charges on which the books will be tried are that they:

- Accentuate sex.
- Present horror situations.
- Use improper or vicious language.
- Use impossible or misleading means to escape actual situations.

ing means to escape actual situations.

• Use physical make-up that is detrimental to vision.

• Use characters with physical defects in an unsympathetic manner.

• Glorify crime situations.

Mrs. Vera Gelzer, president of the Hillsdale P-T-A said, "Children are now in prison for committing crimes, but the comic book publishers who murdered the children's minds are still at large."

A STUDENT SURVEY on comics was read during the "trial" which stated, "All comic books should be burned and all comic

book publishers should be burned also."

Dr. Benjamin F. Holme, pastor of the Westlawn Methodist Church here, said the comic books have no effect on the average normal child.

Testifying for comic books was Joseph W. Musial, of a large publishing house, who said that comics don't affect culture but that the American way of life produced comics. He testified that psychologists hold that basic character is formed in the first seven years and that comics could have little or no effect.

The issue, he claimed, was larger than comic books. He said it was freedom of the press.

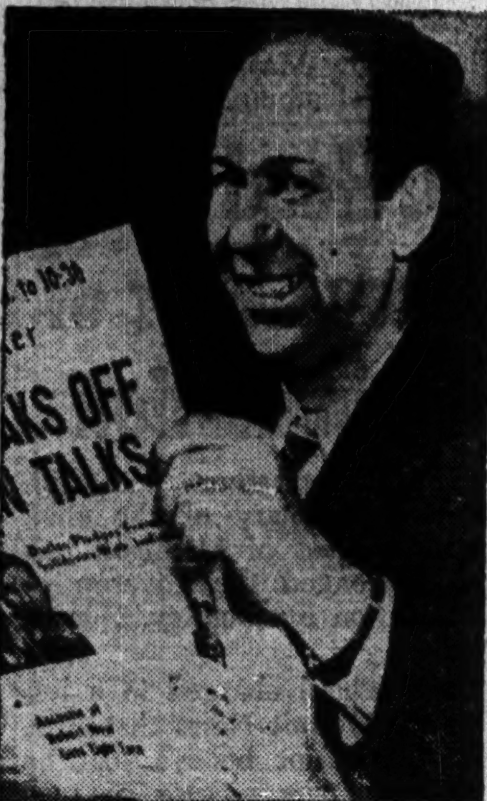
# Penna. Sedition Trial Began in Coal Strike

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.—The big Mellon bank calendar in the Pittsburgh courtroom shows that the frameup "sedition" trial of three Communists is about to enter its fourth week. The case really started, however, in the great coal strike 11 months ago, when progressive trade unionists were sending many tons of food to the embattled miners.

The food was going to the Negro and white employees of the United States Steel and Mellon interests, and the enemies of labor began smearing the workers, who were distributing the food.

The smearing was done by an FBI stoolpigeon named Matt Cvetic, who is a chief prosecution witness in the present "sedition" trial. Cvetic came out from undercover in the midst of the strike to say that the men manning the chief food distribution centers in the Pittsburgh region were members of the Communist Party. Some of these men were afterwards fired.



STEVE NELSON

offices on Aug. 31, after cops had arrested the three defendants the night before.

Some of the literature he seized promptly found its way into the hands of the House Un-American Committee in Washington. Some of the rest has become "evidence" in the "sedition" trial.

The trial may last three or four weeks longer. Meanwhile, liberty-loving Americans are rallying to the defense of Nelson, Onda and Dolsen.

The fight to free the frame-up victims is led by the 84-year-old labor veteran, Pat Cush, who began fighting for his fellow workers six decades ago. Cush was president of the Homestead Steel Workers' Lodge as far back as 1889, three years before the famous battle between the Homestead strikers and the Pinkerton detectives which history tells of.

Funds to free the frame-up victims and prevent the outlawing of the Communist Party are being received by Cush—as chairman of the Committee to Defend the Pittsburgh Frame-Up Victims—at PO Box 502, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Cvetic Victim Fights Back For Aid Rights

PITTSBURGH. — Final briefs have been filed here with Judge Henry X. O'Brien in the case of Mrs. Toni Nuss, whom the State Department of Public Assistance has been trying to deprive of relief on the ground that she is a Communist. The American Civil Liberties Union of New York filed a special brief in the case.

The Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance had struck her from the relief rolls last summer after stoolpigeon Matt Cvetic named her in his testimony before the House Un-American Committee. Judge O'Brien ordered her reinstated until the legal issues involved were passed upon.

A court decision that Communists may be excluded as such from public relief will open the way for most repressive measures against any organized resistance among those on relief against cuts in their allowances and hamstringing efforts to maintain decent relief standards for those in need, since all active in such struggles would be promptly labelled Reds.

troops to Korea when he demanded the indictment.

Musmanno used to denounce FBI stoolpigeons with vehemence when this writer knew him in Boston during the campaign to save the lives of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, two framed Italian American workers. He blasted the FBI stools again in a book on the Sacco-Vanzetti Case—after 12 years—which he published in 1939.

BUT MUSMANNO is now running with the Mellon and U. S. Steel pack. And last summer he tried to be elected lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania in a red-baiting campaign.

The main dish of this campaign was the frame-up of Nelson, Onda and Dolsen, which Musmanno personally engineered, with the help of his new friend, Matt Cvetic, the FBI stoolpigeon.

Musmanno laid aside his judicial dignity to assume the role of a provocateur in the frame-up of the three Communists. And defense attorney John T. McTernan of Los Angeles is bringing out Musmanno's provocateur role in brilliant cross-examination.

The evidence shows that Musmanno personally visited the Communist headquarters in the Bakewell Building and bought copies of the 103-year-old Communist Manifesto and other legal literature.

This Marxist literature, incidentally is given to readers in the big Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh every week.

MUSMANNO then personally led a police raid on the Communist

## on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

### Our 'Hall of Fame' Ballot Arrives

YOU MAY SOON read of one or more ballplayers being voted into the Hall of Fame. It works like this. Once a year a ballot goes out to all scribes who have been members of the Baseball Writers Association for at least ten years. They are entitled to vote for ten players who have finished their big league careers, players they feel should join the fifty-eight already honored in the Cooperstown Hall. Any player appearing on three-fourths of the ballots is automatically elected. Last year 167 ballots were cast, making 126 the magic number. Nobody was elected. Mel Ott came closest with 115.

Writers are pondering a lot of names. Ott, Bill Terry, Jimmy Foxx, Rabbit Maranville, Paul Waner, Dizzy Dean, Harry Heilmann.

But there is one name which should lead all the rest without any question. It is the name of the greatest pitcher of modern times. Maybe the greatest of all time. It's not something you can "prove" by big league statistics, the usual measuring rod. For this man was a big leaguer for only a season and a half. This odd fact was not of his choosing. You see, this greatest of the great is a Negro. When he was so good that he used to fan 18 of the top big league stars in post season exhibition games, and shut them out time after time, so good that the young Joe DiMaggio could exult, "I know I'm ready for the big league now. I got a hit off Satchel Paige!" so good that it was soberly estimated around the big league benches, that he could win thirty-five games a season with ease, this man was denied his rightful place in the game by the infamous "gentleman's agreement."

THE YEARS WENT BY. The long fight was partially won. In 1948, Satchel Paige, well up in his forties, a prohibitive baseball age, said OK to Bill Veeck and signed a contract with the Cleveland Indians.

Paige estimated that he had about one half of his stuff left. Maybe a little less. He no longer could uncoil that whiplash fast ball which for at least twenty years would have stood big league batters on their ear. He had some of his old wondrous control left, not all, and some of his remarkable curves. When he signed with Cleveland he didn't gain financially. He could have done at least as well in South America, where fans stormed the fields to see him.

But he had a little feeling that he wanted to toe a big league rubber just for a little while and through what he could do at this advanced age, give just a little inkling of what he COULD have done to big league hitters in his prime.

In the part of the 1948 season he played with Cleveland, Satchel Paige won 6 and lost 1, and saved many other games with exceptional relief pitching. Since the Indians won the pennant only in a playoff victory after the season ended, it is obvious that Veeck's decision to sign Paige, and Paige's decision to accept, had brought Cleveland its first flag in twenty-eight years.

Think then for a moment what baseball missed. What the fans missed. If Satchel Paige at the age of 21 had taken his place where he belonged, the very history of baseball would now be much different. Who knows how many no-hit games might have spun from that magic right arm over the long years? Who knows how many games a year, how many total victories could have been rung up by this remarkable athlete in a minimum of seventeen years (or more) of peak performance? Who knows who would have won the pennants? Maybe the competition-less years when the Yanks rolled home and murdered their National League foes would have been a little different—if there was a great Satchel Paige pitching against those Yanks!

WHEN THE CLEVELAND Indians of 1948 first came to the Yankee Stadium with Paige in the lineup, I remember speaking to some of the Indians. "Look at him now," said young catcher Jim Hegan almost in an awed whisper. "Can you IMAGINE what he must have been?" I remember pitcher Bob Muncie in his Texas drawl saying, "There just couldn't have ever been a pitcher as good as him if he's still this way at his age!"

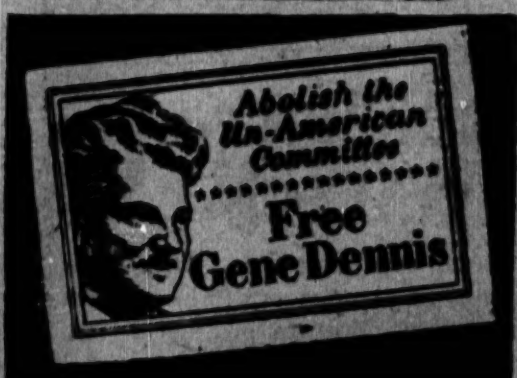
The Stadium was no new field to Paige. He had pitched there with the Negro League teams which paid such high rentals for the use of big league parks. He stood this day in the dugout and we chatted. The name of Don Newcombe, just starting out with Brooklyn, came into the conversation. "How old is he?" asked Paige. "About 22," I said. Paige nodded and smiled a little. He didn't say anything. He didn't have to.

Everywhere the fans turned out for a glimpse of the great Satchel Paige. They turned them away at Washington and at Philadelphia when it was just POSSIBLE that he might pitch. One Friday in Chicago, Cleveland manager Lou Boudreau said Paige would definitely pitch that night. The word spread around.

That night they had to call hundreds of police to keep the disappointed fans from trying to crash the walls after the 55,000 capacity had already jammed Comiskey Park, which had been echoing to the hollow sounds of three thousand fans more often than not. Cleveland only scored one run that night. It was enough. Old Satchel Paige, fifty percent or less of the Satchel Paige that once was, shut out the White Sox with three measly singles. The fans left babbling, with stardust in their eyes.

Baseball has a tremendous debt to pay for depriving our sports history of Satchel Paige. It can never begin to pay in full. The very least the chroniclers of our national pastime can do is to make their own little humble amends by voting Satchel Paige quickly into the Hall of Fame.

(More on the Hall of Fame in the Daily Worker.)





## The Emergency and You — II Relief

# Cobo 'Solves' City Welfare Problem With Sharp Axe

By Catherine Fletcher  
(Second of a Series)

DETROIT.—Operating Detroit's city government will cost Detroit taxpayers approximately one million dollars a day in 1951. This figure, an all-time high, could soar even higher, admits David Addy, city budget director.

But a minute part of this money is to be used for the benefit of these same taxpayers.

In fact, the Welfare Department has asked for 2 million dollars less this year. It has been able to make this "saving" by stopping relief to over 5,000 needy families in the last 33 months—denying 3/4ths of the welfare applications, numbering 65 to 70 a day.

In October there were over 15,000 people on the welfare rolls. In November Cobo gave himself a pat on the back for what he called "the tremendous improvements since I have become mayor."

He boasted he has saved nearly \$5,000,000 in welfare funds and the number on relief has been reduced to nearly 5,000 cases. How did he get this inhuman plan of denying aid—food and shelter—to unemployed workers,

going with such speed? The newspapers cooperated.

Mrs. Corrine Tidwell, spied upon by a Free Press reporter, was the "example" in this plot to force workers off relief, particularly the Negro workers, first hit by unemployment. Mrs. Tidwell had been examined by a Welfare doctor who admitted that with her condition, arthritis and high blood pressure, she shouldn't work. She was thrown off relief.

Mrs. Grace Milton, who supplemented her \$11 a week check by working at a night club once a week, was next. She was immediately cut off.

After many more such "economies the jubilant headlines, read "4,000 off relief" — \$5,000" — "single persons denied aid."

Only two welfare offices were left open — there was a change-over in personnel, with business administrators, taking the place of social workers. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Semos followed. He, 63-years-old, born in Greece, can't find work.

Welfare Department doctors pronouncing sick older women well enough to work — some of them standing on their feet the

whole time, to work out the welfare pittance, doing the job of the regular city employees, forced to do scab labor. A single woman given no consideration at all — waiting for months while she is being investigated. How does she live in the meantime?

Mr. James Carson, 8506 Cameron, a former tuberculosis patient, has been denied relief since November because he refused to move from his 3-room first floor apartment. "I was told by Welfare that they had heard we played checkers here a lot, and that I would have to move immediately if I expected to get any more aid."

I finally was able to talk with Mr. Temple (Asst. Welfare Supt.). I asked him why I would have to move from a place where I had lived since '47, where I didn't have to climb steps. He admitted that if anyone was in need, I was.

He said he couldn't stand any more propaganda in the newspapers about the Welfare Dept. I told him that it is a kind of center where the people in the neighborhood come in and we talk over politics, problems, and

used to play checkers.

I reminded him how hard it is for a single man to get a place and of the time I had in 1944 when I was first discharged from the hospital and had to take a basement apartment and got sick again. This all happened after the attacks on Mrs. Tidwell and others in the papers and it can be clearly seen through. The Welfare Dept. can accuse workers of anything it wants to and use that as an excuse to put them off relief.

The worker with TB said further:

"Friends bring me food, coal, papers, but how long can they keep that up? And I'm determined that I am not going to move without a fight. I really think my case is worth fighting — because if they can kick me off the next person has an even less chance of getting what is due him. What the Welfare Department is doing is to get me off welfare. I'm an unwell, unemployed single man. I haven't committed any crime unless checkers playing is against the law."

This is how Mayor Cobo "solved" the relief situation in Detroit.

## Unite Against Police Acts, For Gordy Release

DETROIT. — Protests against growing police brutality and intimidation against the citizens of Detroit, especially the Negro people, was registered at a mass meeting, attended by some 300 people Jan. 7.

The meeting was held at the Greater New Mt. Moriah Church, 588 Owen Ave., and was attended by representatives of many organizations, churches, labor groups who are joined in the Citizens Emergency Committee against Police Brutality. Chairman of the Committee is Rev. Charles A. Hill, its Secretary Treasurer is Miss Mary Bray.

First hand accounts of police brutality and false arrests were related by people attending the rally, including the Gordy family. Charles M. Gordy, Sr., is now being held on a charge of "murder" because he defended his home and family from an illegal arrest.

Ministers, civic leaders, labor representatives and the people at the rally joined in adoption of resolutions that demanded:

1. Mayor Cobo take immediate steps to end the reign of terror against the Negro people, the entering of homes without warrants, illegal searches and holding citizens without bail or charges.

2. That the City will reimburse the innocent Butler family for the devastation done to their home when police and "commandos" poured hundreds of bullets into the walls.

ence of the UAW-CIO in the Detroit Hotel a few weeks ago stated that 80 percent of the requests for help coming to the MUCC specify 'white only,' in marked contrast to the situation in the past.

"On the question of civil rights Mr. White attempts to blackmail public officials into giving the Negro people their constitutional rights. . . . To deal with this vital question from this premise is to insult the Negro people. In effect White says that Negroes should not have these rights, except that to deny them exposes the hypocrisy of 'our way of life,' to the rest of the world.

"I am confident that the position of our organization is the position of 99 percent of the Negro people in America. It is that the Negro people demand, not a part, but all of the rights due them under the United States Constitution. . . . They ask no more for themselves than they ask for others, and by the same token they are willing to accept no less."

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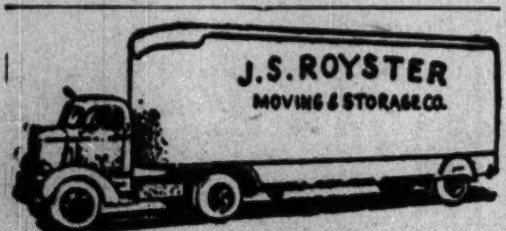
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## Nowak Urges Protests On Rearming of Nazis

(Continued from Page 1)

the will of their people, to agree to.

1. Re-arm Western Germany under the leadership of the Nazi Generals;



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2. Re-open and begin production in the war industry of the Ruhr, which produced military weapons for Hitler.

This program strongly indicates that the revival of militarism in Germany has become the cornerstone of United States policy in Europe.

May I call your attention that this move takes place at the time when the American people are just beginning to recover from the terrific shock of our military catastrophe in Korea.

I need not tell you that this policy—revival of German militarism—may provoke war. Already the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Roumania and Hungary have declared jointly that they will not tolerate the re-arming of Western Germany.

This highly dangerous development—must receive immediate attention from every American.

To us who are of Slav origin this move has additional interest. The first victims will be Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries.

These German militarists, in return for their participation in the coalition with the United States, demand:

1. That the Western territories of Poland be returned to Germany;
2. That the new line of "defense" of Western Germany should be moved to the Vistula River in Poland.

In the last war Poland lost six million lives. In the event of another war Poland would become a battle ground again.

I appeal to you to do all in your power to prevent this catastrophe. Whatever other issues may divide us let us put them aside and unite our efforts to avoid being engulfed in tragedy and terror such as we little dream.

Will you speak on this issue on the floor of the U.S. Congress?

Will you call upon President Truman and the Secretary of State, urging them to drop this policy of re-arming Western Germany and rebuilding the Nazi war machine at the expense of Poland and the rest of Europe? Will you declare yourself in favor of a four-power conference to discuss the demilitarization of Germany and other problems affecting world peace? Will you bring this matter to the attention of your constituents?

Will you be good enough to write me, expressing your opinion on this matter, and give me any suggestions you may have for action. I am willing to be of service in any way that I can to you or any others interested in preventing this catastrophe.

Very sincerely yours,

STANLEY NOWAK

Dear Senator Ferguson;

I, the undersigned, concur with the views of Mr. Stanley Nowak and urge you to support them.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

### Ask Diggs Run Again

(Continued from Page 1)

terms in the Senate and have excellent records on labor and progressive legislation.

Diggs had previously announced that one of his first acts would be to put additional teeth into the Diggs anti-discrimination law, which makes discrimination punishable by fines for refusal to serve anyone in public places.

He also was getting ready to introduce an FEPC act and call for repeal of anti-labor legislation now on the books.

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# Penna. Notables Urge Gov. Fine To Halt Terror in Pittsburgh

PHILADELPHIA.—A statewide group of distinguished religious, trade union and civic leaders last week called on newly-elected Gov. John Fine to use his offices to halt the attacks on civil liberties in the Pittsburgh area that have culminated in the frameup trial of Steve Nelson and two other Western Pennsylvania Communist leaders.

★  
THE APPEAL, according to Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, was made in a letter sent to the Governor on the day he took office last week.

The letter charged that the Pittsburgh area is a "notorious plague spot" as far as civil liberties violations are concerned.

"We feel strongly," the signers declared, "that this is the place for your administration to demonstrate its concern clearly and militantly for the American way of life."

"We are prepared to lay before you specific evidence of the outrageous violation of civil liberties in this area."

★  
AT THE INSPIRATION OF

Morgan and Mellon financial interests hundreds of Communists and other leaders of the working class and the Negro people have been persecuted, jailed and black-listed in Pittsburgh during the past two years.

The attacks culminated recently in the frame-up trial of Communist leaders Steve Nelson, Andrew Onda and James Dolsen. They have as their long range aim the smashing of the powerful mine and steelworkers' union organizations in the area.

★  
SIGNERS OF the letters are: Rev. Franklin I. Sheeder, executive secretary, Board of Christian Education and Publication, Evangelical and Reformed Church; Prof. W. R. Wright, Professor of Physics, Swarthmore College; A. Weinstock, president, Local 127,

CIO Shoe Workers; Rev. William P. Stevenson, Methodist minister, Philadelphia.

★  
Bishop Cameron Chesterfield Alleyne, AME Zion Church; Hans Blumenfeld, Philadelphia City Planning Commission, chief, Division of Planning Analysis; Rev. Burns Brodhead, Methodist minister, Bethlehem; Benjamin D. Anton, secretary, Philadelphia Ethical Society; Abraham D. Caesar, Esq., Philadelphia; Calvin Brook, editor, Peoples News, Pittsburgh.

Thelma Dale, organizer, Progressive Party of Philadelphia; Rev. Joseph W. W. Dyches, Baptist minister, Philadelphia; Rev. John E. Evans, Unitarian minister, Pittsburgh; Rev. Wilmot Gateson, D.D., Episcopal minister, Philadelphia; John L. Mims, Methodist minister, Chester; David Neifield, president, Philadelphia Distributive Workers Union.

Charles Owens, secretary-treasurer, Philadelphia Fur Workers, Local 195; Henry Rhine, international representative, United Electrical workers; C. W. Rivise, Esq., Philadelphia; Sol Rottenberg, executive director Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, Philadelphia; Morris Shafritz, Esq., Philadelphia; Rev. W. B. Spofford, D.D., Episcopal Minister, managing editor of Witness, Tunkahannock; Saul C. Waldbaum, Esq., Philadelphia.

**PENNA.**  
**EDITION**

## The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVI, No. 3 26 January 21, 1951  
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

## John Pittman to Speak In Philadelphia, Jan. 28

PHILADELPHIA. — John Pittman, columnist for the Daily Worker and a leading Marxist authority on the Negro and colonial questions, will speak here Sunday, Jan. 28, 8:30 p.m., at Garvey Memorial Hall, 1611 Columbia Ave.

Speaking under the auspices of the Friends of the Pennsylvania Worker, Pittman will discuss the war in Korea and its relation to and effect on the struggles of the Negro people in the United States.

Formerly an editor of the Daily Peoples World in the West Coast and a former foreign correspondent in Europe, Pittman has won a nationwide reputation for his theoretical and practical contributions to the struggle of the Negro people for national liberation.

## Who Defends America?

WHO TODAY ARE the best defenders of our state and nation? This is the question arising in the frameup of the three Communist leaders in Pittsburgh and the four indicted Worker saleswomen in Philadelphia.

The victims in both cases are under attack because they are leaders in the fight against the present bi-partisan drive toward war.

The bankers behind both frame-ups charge that the victims, because they are fighting for peace, are "seditions."

What the bankers really mean is that those who undermine their profits are "seditions." They actually are trying to identify their own interests with the interests of the nation as a whole.

★  
IT IS BECOMING increasingly clear that only the bankers have an interest in the current war drive. Since the onset of the Korean conflict their profits have sky-rocketed. With the development of the war economy they are gleefully anticipating the prospect of still greater profits.

But the Korean war has only inflicted increased hardship on the people at home, through higher prices, higher taxes, increased speedup and a general downgrading of their working and living

standards.

And for thousands of American youth it has meant death and injury, thousands of miles from home, in the land of a people with whom they have no quarrel.

It is obvious, therefore, that peace is in the best interests of our people, and that those who fight for peace are the best defenders of our state and nation.

★  
TRUE PATRIOTISM today means, joining the fight for peace and defending the interests of the working people, not the bankers.

But in order to fight for peace one must win the right to conduct that fight. That is what is being tested in Pittsburgh and in Philadelphia.

Defend your own interests.

Demand that the District Attorneys of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh quash the indictments against Steve Nelson, James Dolsen, Andrew Onda, Jennie Getman, Ruth Martin, Evelyn Hechtman and Geraldine Ivens.

Rush urgently needed defense funds to the Civil Rights Congress, Room, 800, 1831 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

### THE PEACE FRONT

## People Talk Peace In Letters to Press

PHILADELPHIA. — Resentment at the war drive and its effects on the home front is reflected in a number of letters to the editor from Eastern Pennsylvania papers which our readers have clipped and sent us.

We print below some extracts, and invite all our readers to send us clippings of any letters appearing in their local papers so that we can report the growing peace sentiments of the people.

R. Smith in the York Gazette and Daily asks:

"Why don't we admit our mistake? Stick our pride in our pocket and go home and save lives? No! No! In order to save face we must sacrifice our boys. Where, oh where, does good common sense exist in this world, especially in our armed forces personnel?"

Another letter from the York Gazette, signed "A 58-year old man asks:

"Do righteous people need (Continued on Page 8)

## Steel, Phone, Electrical Workers Strike in E. Pa.

Strikes among steel, electrical, phone and other workers are highlighting the militant moods of labor in this area against the growing war-squeeze of low wages and high prices and taxes.

### Lukens Stoppage

COATESVILLE. — A rank and file stoppage of CIO Steelworkers shut down an open hearth department last Friday, and continued to spread last Saturday.

The strike was provoked by the company's application of certain differentials since the new wage agreement was signed last Dec. 6.

### Phone Strike Solid

PHILADELPHIA. — Twelve hundred Bell telephone accounting workers, mostly young women, went into the second week of their first strike with lines solid for the higher wages they are demanding. The workers are members of an independent union. The company,

largest corporation in the country, refused to give ground during negotiations with federal and state mediators in attendance.

### Steel Walkout

YORK.—The Cole Steel Equipment plant was shut down last Friday when workers, members of the CIO steelworkers, walked out in protest against delay in contract negotiations.

### Out 2 Months

CONSHOCKEN. — Only 85 workers were involved, but their two-month-old strike at the C&D Batteries won the admiration of labor and the community through its militancy and solidarity. The com-

pany and workers, members of the independent United Electrical Workers, Local 110, last week agreed to arbitration.

The strike started as a sitdown over a grievance on time cards workers said had been mismarked. Later the company fired eight union officials, and last Friday dismissed "all who turned down a back-to-work order."

### Cab Strike Over

YORK.—An 11-day strike of Yellow Company taxi drivers ended last week, when workers voted by a slim majority to accept a five-cent an hour increase for hourly workers and a five percent increase to drivers on fares over \$75 per week.

## Delegation Demands D. A. Quash Indictment of 4

PHILADELPHIA.—A delegation brought to District Attorney John Maurer last Friday the growing demand to quash the indictment against four women who were arrested for selling the Pennsylvania Worker. The group, from the Strawberry Mansion Committee For a Free Press, pointed out

that the charge of "public nuisance" against the women for circulating a newspaper violated the constitutional rights of freedom of the press.

★  
THE DELEGATION reported that the District Attorney called in an assistant in their presence and assigned the case to him for

full examination with findings to be reported back to him.

Previously, Maurer himself claimed he was completely unprepared to discuss the constitutional issue at this time and startled the delegation when he declared:

"Don't discuss the Constitution here. That's a lot of hum bug."

The Committee has been getting a good response from leaflets and petitions in the Strawberry Mansion area where the women were arrested last Aug. 5.

Leaders of the fight declared that a flood of protest letters and telephone calls at this time to the District Attorney could help stop

(Continued on Page 8)

A LETTER signed by Mrs.



# China's Plan to End the War

By Joseph Starobin

The position of People's China on settling the Korean war ought to be a familiar one for millions of American workers, who have been in a similar situation themselves.

Suppose you were facing a boss who had been treating you like dirt for years, refusing to recognize your union, refusing to settle any grievances. The last straw is a wage-cut, just when you are asking for satisfaction of your long-standing demands for more pay and better conditions.

You organize your union and go out on strike. The boss replies with scabs, and calls in the police, and treats the workers with tear-gas and gun-fire.

But the workers hold out. They repulse the scabs and the goons. And the boss begins to quake a bit; things aren't going too well. And just when it looks as though the strike must be settled with a victory for the workers, the boss begins to make proposals. He refuses to settle, of course: he won't recognize the union or grant the demands.

But he offers a conference with the workers only if they give up their strike and go back to work. He repeats this maneuver many times, each time promising a bit more. But what he's really after is to break the strike, smash the union and reject the demands.

THIS IS ROUGHLY the position of Peoples China and explains its attitude to the UN "set of principles" last Wednesday.

What China wants is peace—the withdrawal of United States troops from a country where they don't belong and from which they are threatening the security of China.

There is no doubt that American troops don't belong there; in fact millions of American fathers and mothers have been saving exactly that in their letters to Congressmen and to their local newspapers.

There is no doubt that China is threatened from Korea: Sen. Taft is openly calling for war with China; South Carolina's new governor, James F. Byrnes, urges a blockade against China; all sorts of proposals are made for using Chiang Kai-shek's troops to reopen the civil war, and Chiang is being armed in violation of Truman's own promises not to do so.

The high American brass have just ended a Tokyo confab in which they openly plan to continue the fighting; and on top of all this the United States is sitting on the island of Formosa, which isn't American property.

The UN "set of principles" had many fine promises in it; in fact, the State Department admitted by

its support of those principles that it would have to deal with Peoples China in the long run, thus making a criminal mockery of the alleged basis for the war.

But the promises were vague, and as we now know, they were absolutely hypocritical. The State Department never expected them to be honored. Evacuation of foreign troops from Korea was to proceed by "stages"; but these stages were not defined. A conference was to be held, but its time was not specified, and its agenda was vague. There was no hard and fast commitment to recognize that Peoples China is a great and equal power in Asia, and the sovereign government in Formosa.

MOREOVER, even these vague promises were given with the prior understanding that they would not be honored. The N. Y. Herald-Tribune's Washington correspondent, describing the replies of the State Department to those congressmen who were yelling "appeasement," reports last Wednesday: "Mr. Rusk and Mr. Hickerson (State Department undersecretaries) . . . said that the American backing for the UN proposal . . . was based primarily on the belief that Communist China would reject the offer anyway."

Well, well—that let's the cat out of the bag.

What would American coal miners or steel workers do under circumstances in which the boss has been stepping on them for years, refusing their just demands, and then tries to maneuver them out of a strike (which they are winning) by vague promises which he has no intention of keeping?

Most workers would say: yes, we want to settle but we stay on strike until the boss gives in, and we make sure we maintain the power to make him live up to the contract!

That is what Peoples China is saying, and it goes even further: it proposes a concrete plan for ending the war in Korea by contrast with the phony "cease-fire" project that was never a real thing anyhow.

People's China suggests a seven conference of itself, the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, France, India and Egypt based on three prior understandings: that all powers will agree to the principle of withdrawing troops and leaving the Korean people alone, that China be admitted to the UN; and that American withdrawal from the Formosa will definitely be on the agenda.

# People Can Save Martinsville 7

Willie McGee and seven Negro men and youth of Martinsville, Virginia, can be saved from execution, according to a spokesman of the Civil Rights Congress, "only if there is far greater activity from many more organizations of the Negro people and the labor movement in behalf of these victims of lynch-justice."

The CRC spokesman reported worldwide protests against the execution of the seven Martinsville youth, but he pointed out that the U. S. Supreme Court's rejection of McGee's plea indicated the protest movement inside the United States is lagging behind the international movement.

ON MONDAY, the Court announced its refusal to review the conviction of McGee, 37-year-old father of four children, whom the State of Mississippi had three times convicted and sentenced to death for the alleged rape of a white woman. Earlier, the Court rejected a petition for review from the Martinsville Seven, convicted and sentenced to death by the State of Virginia also for the alleged rape of a white woman.

The seven Martinsville frame-up victims face execution on Feb. 2 and C. McGee, if his motion for a re-hearing by the U. S. Supreme Court is again denied within the next few days, will then be given a new execution date.

McGee received his last stay of execution after a mass delegation led by the Civil Rights Congress went to Jackson, Mississippi, to plead his case. There members of

the delegation were beaten by organized hoodlums. But the protest movement forced the Supreme Court to order a stay of execution. Gov. Field Wright reported that he had received more than 1,200 telegrams and letters from countries around the world, including China and Czechoslovakia.

A NATIONAL people's delegation, sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress and the Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven, is scheduled to meet in Richmond on Tuesday, Jan. 30 to urge Gov. Battle to grant a day and free the men.

Meanwhile, demands for their freedom continue to reach President Truman and Governor Battle from around the world. Excerpts from the latest protests against the Virginia legal lynching follow.

Free German Youth of Western Germany, West Zone Headquarters, Dusseldorf—"Our protest against the sentence of the Martinsville Seven and our demand that it be set aside has been sent to High Commissioner McCloy, Gov. Battle and the United Nations."

Semakala Mulumba, head of Bakata Party of Uganda, East Africa, now exiled in London, in a cable

to Gov. Battle—"Stay execution. Demand court release lads immediately."

From the same African leader, a telegram to Prime Minister Attlee of England—"Britain is now America's close ally. Africans are anxiously watching to see what you will do to help save innocent Martinsville Negro lads."

The French Committee of Democratic Youth, in a cable to President Truman—"In the name of all the progressive youth of France, we raise an indignant protest against the rejection by the Supreme Court of the appeal of the Martinsville Seven."

Over the weekend, the Civil Rights Congress also received copies of a cable to President Truman and Gov. Battle, by the Women's International Democratic Federation.

The Martinsville Seven were tried by all-white juries in a series of quick trials and found guilty despite the contradictory evidence by the women, who has since disappeared.

Never in the history of the state of Virginia has a white man been executed for rape. Since 1908, however, 44 Negroes have been put to death by Virginia, on the same charge.



Maj. J. W. Bilello (third from right), United States Army's senior adviser to the South Korean Seventh Division, showing John Foster Dulles (dark suit, left) maps of the terrain at the 38th parallel, dividing line between North and South Korea, last Tuesday. At extreme right, with binoculars, is John J.

PLANNING MORE KOREAS? John Foster Dulles, shown in this picture from the press preceding the outbreak of the Korean war, is in the trenches with South Korean army officials at the 38th parallel as he helped plot the attack on North Korea. His departure for Tokyo and the turn in the German talks raises the question of new "Koreas" being plotted.

# Wall Street Puts the Heat on Bonn and Tokyo

TRUMAN SENDS DULLES TO JAPAN, FORCES WEST GERMANY TO REJECT PLEA FOR UNITY OF GERMANS

By Robert Friedman

The departure of John Foster Dulles for Tokyo and the rejection by the West German regime of unification talks with the German Democratic Republic may have appeared to be disconnected episodes. In fact, they were integrated aspects of the Truman-Wall

Street effort to blackmail and bludgeon the people of Germany and Japan to resume the Axis war against the Soviet Union in which they had suffered so disastrous a defeat.

In Germany, this State Department policy was reflected in the refusal by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of the West German Government to accept the bid by the Government in East Germany for talks on the unification of the country. His government's shaky rule, dependent entirely on the benevolence of the British and U. S. authorities, his regime, im-

potent to deal with the mounting unemployment—now placed at 2,000,000 in West Germany, Adenauer flouted his countrymen's loudly-expressed desire for unification and peace—because the Truman-Wall Street combine prefers a disunited Germany with a West German army to a united and peaceful Germany.

WHILE DIVIDED GERMANY presents different problems for the war-makers, the Dulles mission to Japan has essentially the same purpose.

Dulles will be in Japan on the

Truman government made clear on Dec. 28 last, to make a treaty with Japan, whether the Soviet Union and China approve it or not, in defiance of the wartime agreements requiring that those two allies in the war against Japan be party to any peace treaty.

The country which engaged the armies of Imperial Japan the longest, and which suffered the most—China—is thus being barred from the peace table and, in fact, is being offered up by the State Department as the victim for Japanese forces in a new war.

For it is Dulles's task to exact

from Japan a peace treaty which will include the rapid reconstruction of the Japanese armies and the permanent occupation of the country by U. S. forces, all with the view of carrying out the imperialist program of war on People's China and the Soviet Union.

IN JAPAN as in Germany, however, this program must face the growing resistance of the peoples themselves. On the eve of Dulles's arrival in Tokyo, the reactionary Japanese Premier Yoshida himself acknowledged that the people of Japan will not willingly accept remilitarization. Drew Middleton, New York Times correspondent in West Germany, reported last week

sentiment against rearming and fighting for the Anglo-U. S. bloc is seizing the people.

While the citizenry of the two major former axis powers were thus rejecting the deadly role picked for them by the State Department and Pentagon, there was apparent in this country the need for a parallel movement of protest and indignation.

The American people would have to speak out loudly against the criminal folly and moral degradation of a policy to resurrect the fascism of Japan and Germany for a new war, if the mission of Dulles to Tokyo and the use of the Adenauer to rebuild Hitler's Wehrmacht were to come to naught.



# The People vs. Comic Books

DETROIT. — Comic books and comic strips were indicted on seven counts for corrupting American culture at a "mock" trial at Albion College here. Testimony was submitted by educators, ministers, students and representatives comic book publishers.

The jury was composed of students, faculty members and representatives of parent - teacher groups.

Charges on which the books will be tried are that they:

- Accentuate sex.
- Present horror situations.
- Use improper or vicious language.
- Use impossible or misleading means to escape actual situations.

ing means to escape actual situations.

- Use physical make-up that is detrimental to vision.
- Use characters with physical defects in an unsympathetic manner.

- Glorify crime situations.

Mrs. Vera Gelzer, president of the Hillsdale P-T-A said, "Children are now in prison for committing crimes, but the comic book publishers who murdered the children's minds are still at large."

A STUDENT SURVEY on comics was read during the "trial" which stated, "All comic books should be burned and all comic

book publishers should be burned also."

Dr. Benjamin F. Holme, pastor of the Westlawn Methodist Church here, said the comic books have no effect on the average normal child.

Testifying for comic books was Joseph W. Musial, of a large publishing house, who said that comics don't affect culture but that the American way of life produced comics. He testified that psychologists hold that basic character is formed in the first seven years and that comics could have little or no effect.

The issue, he claimed, was larger than comic books. He said it was freedom of the press.

# Penna. Sedition Trial Began in Coal Strike

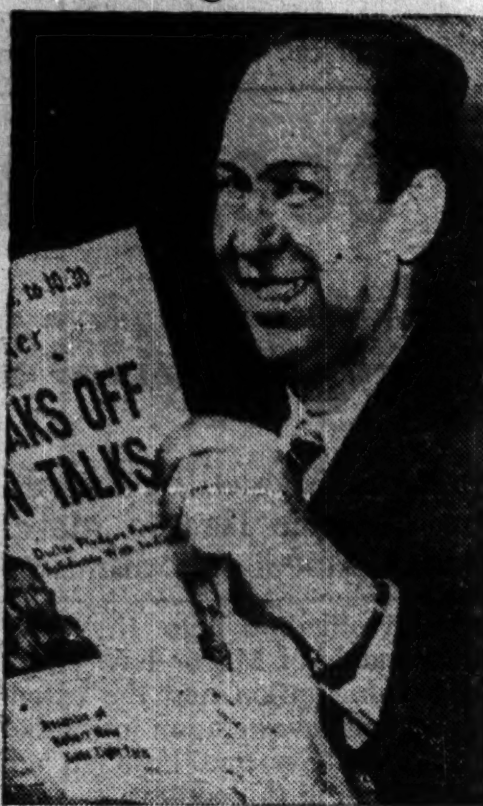
By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.—The big Mellon bank calendar in the Pittsburgh courtroom shows that the frameup "sedition" trial of three Communists is about to enter its fourth week. The case really started, however, in the great coal strike 11 months ago, when progres-

sive trade unionists were sending many tons of food to the embattled miners.

The food was going to the Negro and white employees of the United States Steel and Mellon interests, and the enemies of labor began smearing the workers, who were distributing the food.

The smearing was done by an FBI stoopigee named Matt Cvetic, who is a chief prosecution witness in the present "sedition" trial. Cvetic came out from undercover in the midst of the strike to say that the men manning the chief food distribution centers in the Pittsburgh region were members of the Communist Party. Some of these men were afterwards fired.



STEVE NELSON

CVETIC'S "revelations" were directed by a notorious character named Harry Allan Sherman, who used to represent "independent" unions and anti-UE groups among employees of the Mellons' Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

Sherman had been publicly denounced by resolutions of the CIO's Steel City Industrial Council for his anti-labor activities.

The stool charged that the food distribution was part of a Communist "plot" against the government. And he asserted that Steve Nelson, the chairman of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, who served as a lieutenant colonel in the anti-fascist army in Spain in 1937, was the No. 1 man in an anti-government movement.

Cvetic also named Andy Onda, another veteran Communist working class organizer among steel and coal workers, and James Dolsen, a charter member of the Communist Party, who was reporting the coal strike for the Daily Worker.

Nelson, Onda and Dolsen were afterwards indicted on charges of "sedition."

THE INDICTMENTS came in October after a long smear campaign by Cvetic and the men behind him. One of these men was the renegade liberal Judge Michael A. Musmanno of the Court of Common Pleas in Pittsburgh.

Musmanno emphasized the Communists' opposition to sending

troops to Korea when he demanded the indictment.

Musmanno used to denounce FBI stoopigees with vehemence when this writer knew him in Boston during the campaign to save the lives of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, two framed Italian American workers. He blasted the FBI stools again in a book on the Sacco-Vanzetti Case—after 12 years—which he published in 1939.

BUT MUSMANNO is now running with the Mellon and U. S. Steel pack. And last summer he tried to be elected lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania in a red-baiting campaign.

The main dish of this campaign was the frame-up of Nelson, Onda and Dolsen, which Musmanno personally engineered, with the help of his new friend, Matt Cvetic, the FBI stoopigee.

Musmanno laid aside his judicial dignity to assume the role of a provocateur in the frame-up of the three Communists. And defense attorney John T. McTernan of Los Angeles is bringing out Musmanno's provocateur role in brilliant cross-examination.

The evidence shows that Musmanno personally visited the Communist headquarters in the Bakewell Building and bought copies of the 103-year-old Communist Manifesto and other legal literature.

This Marxist literature, incidentally is given to readers in the big Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh every week.

MUSMANNO then personally led a police raid on the Communist

offices on Aug. 31, after cops had arrested the three defendants the night before.

Some of the literature he seized promptly found its way into the hands of the House Un-American Committee in Washington. Some of the rest has become "evidence" in the "sedition" trial.

The trial may last three or four weeks longer. Meanwhile, liberty-loving Americans are rallying to the defense of Nelson, Onda and Dolsen.

The fight to free the frame-up victims is led by the 84-year-old labor veteran, Pat Cush, who began fighting for his fellow workers six decades ago. Cush was president of the Homestead Steel Workers' Lodge as far back as 1889, three years before the famous battle between the Homestead strikers and the Pinkerton detectives which history tells of.

Funds to free the frame-up victims and prevent the outlawing of the Communist Party are being received by Cush—as chairman of the Committee to Defend the Pittsburgh Frame-Up Victims—at PO Box 502, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Cvetic Victim Fights Back For Aid Rights

PITTSBURGH. — Final briefs have been filed here with Judge Henry X. O'Brien in the case of Mrs. Toni Nuss, whom the State Department of Public Assistance has been trying to deprive of relief on the ground that she is a Communist. The American Civil Liberties Union of New York filed a special brief in the case.

The Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance had struck her from the relief rolls last summer after stoopigee Matt Cvetic named her in his testimony before the House Un-American Committee. Judge O'Brien ordered her reinstated until the legal issues involved were passed upon.

A court decision that Communists may be excluded as such from public relief will open the way for most repressive measures against any organized resistance among those on relief against cuts in their allowances and hamstringing efforts to maintain decent relief standards for those in need, since all active in such struggles would be promptly labelled Reds.

## on the scoreboard by lester rodney

### Our 'Hall of Fame' Ballot Arrives

YOU MAY SOON read of one or more ballplayers being voted into the Hall of Fame. It works like this. Once a year a ballot goes out to all scribes who have been members of the Baseball Writers Association for at least ten years. They are entitled to vote for ten players who have finished their big league careers, players they feel should join the fifty-eight already honored in the Cooperstown Hall. Any player appearing on three-fourths of the ballots is automatically elected. Last year 167 ballots were cast, making 126 the magic number. Nobody was elected. Mel Ott came closest with 115.

Writers are pondering a lot of names. Ott, Bill Terry, Jimmy Foxx, Rabbit Maranville, Paul Waner, Dizzy Dean, Harry Heilmann.

But there is one name which should lead all the rest without any question. It is the name of the greatest pitcher of modern times. Maybe the greatest of all time. It's not something you can "prove" by big league statistics, the usual measuring rod. For this man was a big

leaguer for only a season and a half. This odd fact was not of his choosing. You see, this greatest of the great is a Negro. When he was so good that he used to fan 18 of the top big league stars in post season exhibition games, and shut them out time after time, so good that the young Joe DiMaggio could exult, "I know I'm ready for the big league now. I got a hit off Satchel Paige," so good that it was soberly estimated around the big league benches, that he could win thirty-five games a season with ease, this man was denied his rightful place in the game by the infamous "gentleman's agreement."

THE YEARS WENT BY. The long fight was partially won. In 1948, Satchel Paige, well up in his forties, a prohibitive baseball age, said OK to Bill Veeck and signed a contract with the Cleveland Indians.

Paige estimated that he had about one half of his stuff left. Maybe a little less. He no longer could uncoil that whiplash fast ball which for at least twenty years would have stood big league batters on their ear. He had some of his old wondrous control left, not all, and some of his remarkable curves. When he signed with Cleveland he didn't gain financially. He could have done at least as well in South America, where fans stormed the fields to see him.

But he had a little feeling that he wanted to toe a big league rubber just for a little while and through what he could do at this advanced age, give just a little inkling of what he COULD have done to big league hitters in his prime.

In the part of the 1948 season he played with Cleveland, Satchel Paige won 6 and lost 1, and saved many other games with exceptional relief pitching. Since the Indians won the pennant only in a playoff victory after the season ended, it is obvious that Veeck's decision to sign Paige, and Paige's decision to accept, had brought Cleveland its first flag in twenty-eight years.

Think then for a moment what baseball missed. What the fans missed. If Satchel Paige at the age of 21 had taken his place where he belonged, the very history of baseball would now be much different. Who knows how many no-hit games might have spun from that magic right arm over the long years? Who knows how many games a year, how many total victories could have been rung up by this remarkable athlete in a minimum of seventeen years (or more) of peak performance? Who knows who would have won the pennants? Maybe the competition-less years when the Yanks rolled home and murdered their National League foes would have been a little different—if there was a great Satchel Paige pitching against those Yanks!

WHEN THE CLEVELAND Indians, of 1948 first came to the Yankee Stadium with Paige in the lineup, I remember speaking to some of the Indians. "Look at him now," said young catcher Jim Hegan almost in an awed whisper, "Can you IMAGINE what he must have been?" I remember pitcher Bob Muncie in his Texas drawl saying, "There just couldn't have ever been a pitcher as good as him if he's still this way at his age!"

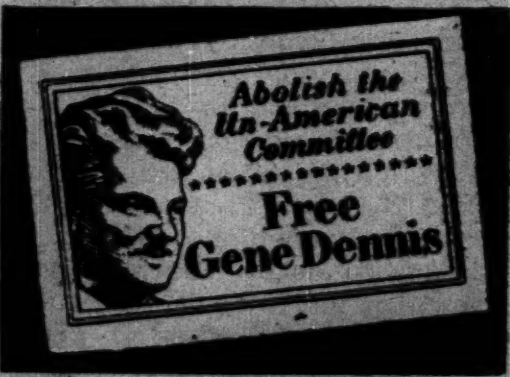
The Stadium was no new field to Paige. He had pitched there with the Negro League teams which paid such high rentals for the use of big league parks. He stood this day in the dugout and we chatted. The name of Don Newcombe, just starting out with Brooklyn, came into the conversation. "How old is he?" asked Paige. "About 22," I said. Paige nodded and smiled a little. He didn't say anything. He didn't have to.

Everywhere the fans turned out for a glimpse of the great Satchel Paige. They turned them away at Washington and at Philadelphia when it was just POSSIBLE that he might pitch. One Friday in Chicago, Cleveland manager Lou Boudreau said Paige would definitely pitch that night. The word spread around.

That night they had to call hundreds of police to keep the disappointed fans from trying to crash the walls after the 55,000 capacity had already jammed Comiskey Park, which had been echoing to the hollow sounds of three thousand fans more often than not. Cleveland only scored one run that night. It was enough. Old Satchel Paige, fifty percent or less of the Satchel Paige that once was, shut out the White Sox with three measly singles. The fans left babbling, with stardust in their eyes.

Baseball has a tremendous debt to pay for depriving our sports history of Satchel Paige. It can never begin to pay in full. The very least the chroniclers of our national pastime can do is to make their own little humble amends by voting Satchel Paige quickly into the Hall of Fame.

(More on the Hall of Fame in the Daily Worker.)





# Pack Jury Against Communists

## Court Limits Rights of Lawyers Defending Nelson, Onda and Dolsen

PITTSBURGH. — Selection of the jury in the case of Steve Nelson and Any Onda, Communist leaders, and James H. Dolsen, Worker correspondent, brought to light a number of facts which show how the dice are loaded against defendants in this witch-hunt trial.

A number of members of the jury panel were excused because of outright admissions of bias. This was in spite of the difficulty placed by the court in limiting defense attorneys to fifteen questions to the jurors.

In the New York trial, involving basically the same issues, Judge Medina allowed a considerably wider latitude. Most of the questions allowed were formal at that.

Everybody, including, of course, those called for jury service, knew this was to be a trial of Communists, their books and their activities. The defense attorneys proved this when they submitted to the court clippings of the three Pittsburgh dailies, showing that each in every issue since the case began Jan. 2 headlined their news with "Communist Trial Begins," "Reds' Case Stalled," etc.

Nevertheless all mention of the terms "Communist Party," "Communists" or "Communism" was forbidden in questions which otherwise would have tested the juror's prejudice to that organization, such individuals and those ideas. However, the speech of the prosecutor outlining his case was a repetition of the charge that the defendants would be proven guilty because they were Communists. He declared the charges in the indictments would be proven though there is not a mention of that organization in that document.

Repeatedly jurors would admit they had an opinion regarding the guilt or innocence of the defendants. The defense lawyers were barred from ascertaining what that opinion specifically was. Restricted thus on every side it was a herculean job to uncover hidden prejudices.

It was evident there were members of the panel who wanted to be on the trial jury even though they already had opinions adverse to the defendants. The district attorney did what he could to help such jurors qualify themselves.

In this connection the prosecutor was forced—very much against his will—to testify that his office had conducted an investigation of persons summoned on jury panels. The information thus obtained was for his exclusive use. Attorneys for defendants had tried more than once to obtain a copy

but failed each time.

This special examination, in itself, was to a degree a duplication of the investigation required by law to be conducted by regular jury investigators appointed by the County Board of Jury Commissioners. Moreover, the investigations by the DA's office, made by county detectives, included finding out what the prospective juror's POLITICS and RELIGION were. Both of these questions are specifically prohibited in the regular jury investigator's inquiry.

The importance of such information in this particular trial to the prosecutor is obvious, probably more so regarding religious belief than politics. Even "headline" readers of the newspapers—and many were the jurors who swore that was all they saw in the newspapers—know that the hierarchy of some churches, notably the Catholic, ordain severe restrictions on even the reading or listening to Communists and Communist doctrines.

A severe handicap for the defense in the examination of jurors was the limitation to eight PEREMPTORY challenges, the same as allowed the prosecution despite its having every advantage in such a trial. This kind of challenge is one which dismisses a juror without the assignment of any reason and is used only when the defense is convinced the juror has a serious prejudice but is unable to bring that prejudice into the open so that the judge is obliged to dismiss such a juror "mor cause."

In cases of this political nature where strong community prejudices have been aroused by the press and where the power of a ruling class is threatened by the doctrines and activities of the defendants, jury panels are certain to reflect this state of affairs. Peremptory defense challenges thus have to be used up where a really fair system would secure dismissals for cause.

Every phase of such a trial as that of these three Communists is highly political because the trial is really of ideas, of books, of thoughts. For this very reason, attending a trial like this is in itself an education since in its course there is laid bare the whole structure, the operating forces, and the future towards which our society is being driven.

Every reader in this area should come as often as possible and should urge everyone he can influence to do the same. The place is Courtroom 6 of the Courthouse. The hours are from 9:30 a. m. to noon and from 1:30 p. m. to 4.

## Peoples Letters Ask for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)  
defense? Did Jesus Christ need defense? I will take the Hoover depression for mine. The boys don't need to fight to save my life. It is a dirty shame."

THE UPPER DARBY NEWS prints a long letter signed by Burton Parshall, known to Philadelphians as chairman of the Race Street Friends Forum:

"Now we devastate Korea it prove we are their friends . . . Still we wonder why they don't coming running to us for more 'democracy and freedom. . . ."

"Can it be that the world has rejected our brand of 'democracy' (after having seen the samples)? That could not be so, our leaders cook up a new enemy—Russia. . . ."

"We must prove our belief in democracy by doing away with our reliance on force and being willing to use democratic negotiation, mediation and conciliation if necessary for 100 years. We must prove our beliefs in democracy by cooperating in an international organization of

Communist and non-Communist countries with the purpose of rehabilitating all countries. . . ."

A LETTER SIGNED by Mrs. Dorothy Cherrier in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin cites in detail the difficulty a mother and two children have in meeting their minimum needs at today's high prices, she asks:

"What do they expect us to have left for the purchasing of war bonds? . . . I move that our schools institute a course in magic for the girls who will become tomorrow's homemakers!"

## Furniture Workers Get 20-Cent Raise

PITTSBURGH. — Approximately 175 employees of four local furniture stores—May-Stern Ohringer Homes Furniture Co., and Ruben Furniture Co.—gained concessions estimated by the union as equal to 20 cents an hour per employee in a new contract with Local 636 of the AFL Warehousemen's Union, affiliated with the Teamsters.

## Local 155 Wins NLRB Poll

PHILADELPHIA.—Following a hard fought, six-week strike victory, workers at the Suckle Electronics plant in Camden scored a second victory when they defeated a red-baiting barrage and voted two to one for Local 155, United Electrical Workers in a National Labor Relations Board election.

The progressive-led UE local got 62 votes to 32 for the CIO-IUE. During the strike, the IUE had tried through red-baiting to split the workers. But during the entire period of IUE disruption, workers reported solid unity behind their main issue, their contract demands.

They won wage increases of 10 to 15 cents, no discrimination against probationary workers, and a modified union shop to be voted on in an NLRB election.

# Republicans Seek More Power From Dems in Matson Attack

By James H. Dolsen

PITTSBURGH.—The furore precipitated by the ultimatum of State Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti that Mrs. Marjorie Hanson Matson, an assistant to District Attorney William S. Rahauser, must be immediately dismissed because of her "Communist associations and activities" has intensified the long smoldering and bitter conflict between the state Republican machine headed by former Governor James Duff, now U. S. Senator, and the new Governor, ex-judge John S. Fine, on the one side and the Democratic state and local machine controlled by Mayor David Lawrence of this city on the other.

Both parties during last fall's election campaign and since have sought to outtrival the other in red-baiting of the most extreme kind. Each party has a top specialist in this Hitler tactic.

For the Republicans it is Superior Court Judge Blair F. Gunther, who years ago cast aside all semblances of liberalism and organized the fascist Americans' Battling Communism (ABC) and later the more pretentious Committee to Fight World Communism, both here in Pittsburgh.

A better showman but just as unscrupulous in his choice of methods is the Democratic red-baiter Judge Michael A. Musmanno, of the Court of Common Pleas of this county (Allegheny).

Both judges are exceedingly ambitious. However, Gunther won the election to the State Superior Court, which will provide him a well-paid job for the next ten years with absolute security.

On the other hand, Musmanno, who had to be satisfied with the nomination for Lieutenant Governor though he aimed at that of Governor, Mayor Lawrence opposed his nomination for either, lost the election and therefore remains a Common Pleas Court judge. Already, however, he is angling for nomination to one of the vacancies on the State Supreme Court, to be filled at next fall's election.

Musmanno is a close friend of State Attorney General Margiotti, whom Mayor Lawrence and most of the Democratic stalwarts hate like poison. Margiotti as state attorney general is, by grace of Duff's appointment and confirmation by Fine, in charge of the special grand

jury investigation into the graft and scandals of Mayor Lawrence's city administration and the extension of that investigation into other Democratic city and borough administration in the county.

It is Margiotti's object to undermine the Democratic machine's hold over this city and county in an effort to make it possible for the Republicans to sweep it in the presidential election of next year. The District Attorney's office was for a very long time in the hands of the Republicans and furnished an extremely effective base of their power in this area. If Margiotti can maneuver to force Democratic District Attorney Rahauser out of office and supersede him with an appointee of his own, it would be a serious blow to the Lawrence machine and the Democratic Party here.

The Matson charges were dug up and flung like a hand grenade into the battling ranks of the Republican and Democratic henchmen, engaged in a bitter struggle, by the Democrats to block and soften down the exposures by their Republican opponents of the mess of corruption, and by the Republicans to press their advantage in order to get control themselves of the same ultra-profitable racket and opportunities for "squeeze."

In this contest the Democrats are very much on the defensive. District Attorney Rahauser, as Margiotti sarcastically emphasized, is prosecuting three of the "top" Communists in the area. He, above all others, the state attorney general rubs it in, should not tolerate in his office anybody with the slightest "taint" of suspicion of "Communist sympathies."

Inasmuch as Margiotti, like Duff and Fine, Gunther and Musmanno, brands anybody with any liberal ideas as "Communist," and Mrs. Matson is defending her right to believe that according to the state and federal constitutions even Communists have rights, it is evident that Rahauser is in a tight spot.

## 'Sick' Agents Hit Pru Firings

PITTSBURGH.—Some 500 agents in this area of the Prudential Life Insurance Co. have been off their jobs "sick" in protest against suspension of 32 of their number for alleged failure to file report forms according to the company's regulations. Offices of the Prudential are being picketed.

The AFL Central Labor Union pledged its support to the strikers, who are represented by Local 24438 of the AFL National Federation of Insurance Agents Council.

A demand for increased wages is back of the trouble.

The union contract runs to Dec. 1 and contains no reopening wage clause. The men insist, however, that with the higher cost of maintaining their cars, required for making collections, the company should grant them a proportionate raise.

The agents work entirely on a commission basis, Local president, Wade Meanor, said that many of them make less than \$50 a week.

The union's strategy of "mass sick calls" and of an "off-again, on-again" policy of reporting to work has tied up the company's operations in Allegheny, Beaver, Westmoreland and Fayette counties, over which this local has jurisdiction.

A delegation of 32 strikers from here participated in the big demonstration Jan. 12 before the home office of the corporation in Newark, N. J.

Prudential Life is the second largest insurance company in the country and does a business of hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Morgan and Rockefeller interests dominate it.

Its high officials receive huge salaries. Edward E. Duffield, its president in 1932, got a salary of \$125,000 a year. Nevertheless it is bitterly fighting the modest demands of its agents on the technicality that it cannot be forced to discuss wage increases now because of the terms of the union contract.

Rahauser also has political ambitions. He would like the ten-year job of a judge of the Common Pleas Court, six of whom must be elected next fall. However, according to the political editor of the Post-Gazette, John E. Jones, the Democratic leaders have fitted him into their slate for reelection to his present position.

Prosecution of the three Communists here—Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and James H. Dolsen—will bolster his stock with the Pittsburgh businessmen who want the Communist Party suppressed, so his office may be counted on to do their utmost to force convictions, even though it now appears that Rahauser was pressured into handling the case. Margiotti complains that in his conference over the matter with Rahauser Jan. 8, the District Attorney had stated that this was the way he felt about it.

## Delegations on Indictments

(Continued from Page 1)

this frameup now. They urged, also, that funds for the campaign be rushed to them, in care of Civil Rights Congress, 1831 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THE FOUR indicted women Evelyn Hechtman, Geraldine Ivens, Ruth Martin and Jennie Gutman.

The delegation included: Jean Hood, Jane Ivens, Pauline Labovitz, Mike Tyson, Bob Jaffee.

In a statement to the District Attorney citing court decisions declaring unconstitutional the use of Public Nuisance laws against the press, the Committee said:

"Constitutional democratic government is put to challenge in this period when the issue of peace and war is being debated by the American people."



**CRC Urges  
People Save  
Lives of 8**

— See Page 2 —

# CHINA OFFERS A REAL PEACE PLAN FOR KOREA, ASKS EQUALITY

— See Editorial on Page 2 —

# PEOPLE HIT SENDING OF TROOPS, '18' DRAFT

— See Pages 3 and 4 —



## Peace Drive and Subs

The grassroots upsurge for peace began to reveal itself in The Worker circulation drive this past week.

It was seen in the fact that Brooklyn readers obtained 750 subs to The Worker. They are confident they will get another 1,000 when the Communists of that borough mobilize this Sunday to fan out and knock on hundreds of doors. The Kings County Committee of the Communist Party has a goal of 4,000 subs, and an overall objective of a 10,000 Worker and Daily Worker circulation through subs, bundle orders and newstand sales.

Manhattan's Communists reported that they got 700 subs in their drive for 4,000.

The Worker goal is 60,000 regular subscription readers. Peaks in the campaign will be special mobilizations for subs this Sunday; Jan. 28; Feb. 11 during Negro History Week; and Feb. 25, in honor of the 70th birthday of William Z. Foster, veteran labor leader and national chairman of the Communist Party.

The experiences in Brooklyn have lessons for the country as a whole. One sub-getter, Hyman Winters, has over 70. More than a dozen others have pledged to exceed 25. Winters himself is working toward a goal of 150.

The drive in Brooklyn was sparked by John Gates, editor-in-chief, who discussed The Worker and the Fight for Peace at four regional meetings there.

Competitions organized by various sections are aiding the campaign. For example: the Brighton and Bath Beach sections—which last year began the widely-followed "100 percent plus" idea, have challenged each other. Three sections in the Bedford area have engaged in similar competition.

Charles Loman, county organizational secretary, declared that maximum participation in the sub drive is being organized. He announced that four scrolls in honor of Foster's birthday are circulating in Brooklyn, with the signers pledging to obtain 10 subs. The scrolls, which pay tribute to Foster, stressing his contributions to peace and socialism, will have over 500 names.

The Brooklyn Kings County Committee will present everyone who gets 20 subs with an autographed copy of Foster's forthcoming book, *An Outline Political History of the Americas*.

The response to the sub drive generally—to date—though spotty, shows that in those areas of the country where a strong, genuine effort is made, successful results ensue.

If you stand for peace, you must read this paper. And get readers for it.



## Peace Plans — True and False

An Editorial

STOP, LOOK and listen.

That should be the country's guide.

The government is whipping up a terrific noise. It is intended to make us believe that Peoples China rejected peace in Korea after Washington tearfully proposed it.

The government is rushing with frantic haste to bully the UN into branding Peoples China an aggressor. The government wants the UN to start bombing Peoples China. If it doesn't, the government threatens it will go ahead by itself. It will carry the war which it started in Korea to the mainland of Asia. This was the strategy from the beginning.

It does not care if this will unleash a world war. This would give them the alibi they want for their revival of a Nazi war machine, an A-bomb blitz, of the Soviet Union, etc. That it would mean the death of millions upon millions of people, including war on American soil, doesn't seem to bother them.

### WHO REJECTED WHAT and why?

Peoples China accepted the UN committee's principles that peace should be the main aim in Korea. But Peoples China pointed out that the "cease-fire" first, negotiations afterward clause offered to them DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR AGREEMENT ON THE U.S. AND OTHER NON-KOREAN FORCES LEAVING KOREA, or for the U.S. leaving the invaded Chinese island of Taiwan (Formosa).

Therefore, the so-called "cease fire" would only mean that the war could break out again in the future whenever the U.S. armies still remaining in Korea got the command to start again!

It is Secretary of State Acheson himself who is the best proof that this is exactly what the Government was planning when it "took the risk" of offering a "cease fire" without any prior commitments.

Acheson soothed the frightened Senators yesterday who were afraid that the GESTURE OF A CEASE FIRE might actually lead to a calling off of the war in Korea and the dropping of the plan to extend the war to China.

Here is how the New York Herald Tribune reported this: "Secretary Acheson sought to calm the dispute in the Senate with assurances to several Senators that United States support of the cease-fire plan DOES NOT COMMIT THIS GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT OF CHINA'S BID FOR UN MEMBERSHIP or its claim to Formosa. . . . He is reported to have told the Senators that this nation is committed only to DISCUSS these two issues once the shooting in Korea is ended. He emphasized that the U. S. is not bound to agree to China's demands." (Jan. 17).

Thus, Acheson knew in advance that he would not work out any settlement of the TWO KEY ISSUES IN THE AMERICA-CHINA crisis—recognition of China's lawful seat in the UN and U. S. withdrawal from Chinese and Korean territory.

ACHESON WENT EVEN further. He gave the Senate the following crushing tip-off about his alleged "cease-fire" plan:

"After the cease fire has become effective, two further steps are contemplated: arrangements to insure UN objectives in Korea . . . and withdrawal BY APPROPRIATE STAGES of all non-Korean troops; a discussion of Far Eastern Problems." (Jan. 18, Herald Tribune).

Thus the Acheson-Austin ruse was simple and crude—to keep the MacArthur armies in Korea INDEFINITELY after a cease-fire; to keep the hated Syngman Rhee regime in power (defined as a UN objective of an independent Korea); to start an alleged discussion with China with the avowed aim of REFUSING TO ADMIT IT TO THE UN OR TO RETURN ITS ISLAND OF FORMOSA. When such a "discussion" came to its inevitable end, the MacArthur armies would be in a position to start all over again after having been reinforced, etc., etc.

The government KNEW THAT THIS WOULD BE REJECTED because no sovereign nation like People's China could accept it.

"Mr. Rusk and Mr. Hickerson of the State Department said the American backing for the UN proposal was decided upon in a hurry and was based primarily on the belief that China would reject it anyway." (New York Herald Tribune, Jan. 17).

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS are afraid to discuss the Chinese peace plan. It makes such common sense. Washington's plan is clearly based on the strategy of CONTINUING and SPREADING the war by a deliberate violation of China's and Korea's national integrity and sovereignty.

The New York Herald Tribune's editorial does not dare to debate the Chinese plan. It doesn't even mention it.

The New York Times' arrogant position is that it will be granting China the "spoils of war" if America returns the Chinese island of Taiwan to China, and lets China have her legal UN seat. This should have been automatically granted at least two years ago!

This is like the robber who has invaded your home refusing to be an "aggressor" by returning to you the money he stole. It is like saying he will not give you "the spoils of war" by getting out of your house and letting you come in.

WASHINGTON REFUSES TO GRANT that China is a nation, with an independent nation's rights. It is astounded when China insists that America honor its own signature on the 1943 Cairo Agreement returning Formosa to China.

But China is independent and powerful. It will not be kicked around like a colony or a Marshall Plan satellite. It shed blood for its independence. It is ready to shed more to keep it.

This is what all of Asia knows. It is why India's Premier Pandit Nehru warns America that the recognition of Peoples China is the key to world peace today. He is right.

The madmen in Washington cannot wait to bomb China as they have been systematically devastating the blood-soaked land of Korea.

General Vandenberg refers threateningly to the use of atomic bombs against China's men, women and children.

This is an inhuman threat. But it will not work. Free peoples will not bow down to atomic threats.

If the government pushes its "more-war" scheme into action it will be a crime against the world, and against America. It will

# CRC Says People Can Save Martinsville 7 and McGee

Willie McGee and seven Negro men and youth of Martinsville, Virginia, can be saved from execution, according to a spokesman of the Civil Rights Congress, "only if there is far greater activity from many more organizations of the Negro people and the

labor movement in behalf of these victims of lynch-justice."

The CRC spokesman reported worldwide protests against the execution of the seven Martinsville youth, but he pointed out that the U. S. Supreme Court's rejection of McGee's plea indicated the protest movement inside the United States is lagging behind the international movement.

ON MONDAY, the Court announced its refusal to review the conviction of McGee, 37-year-old father of four children, whom the State of Mississippi had three times convicted and sentenced to death for the alleged rape of a white woman. Earlier, the Court rejected a petition for review from the Martinsville Seven, convicted and sentenced to death by the State of Virginia also for the alleged rape of a white woman.

The seven Martinsville frame-up victims face execution on Feb. 2 and G. McGee, if his motion for a re-hearing by the U. S. Supreme Court is again denied within the next few days, will then be given a new execution date.

McGee received his last stay of execution after a mass delegation led by the Civil Rights Congress went to Jackson, Mississippi, to plead his case. There members of

the delegation were beaten by organized hoodlums. But the protest movement forced the Supreme Court to order a stay of execution. Gov. Field Wright reported that he had received more than 1,200 telegrams and letters from countries around the world, including China and Czechoslovakia.

A NATIONAL people's delegation, sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress and the Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven, is scheduled to meet in Richmond on Tuesday, Jan. 30 to urge Gov. Battle to grant a day and free the men.

Meanwhile, demands for their freedom continue to reach President Truman and Governor Battle from around the world. Excerpts from the latest protests against the Virginia legal lynching follow.

Free German Youth of Western Germany, West Zone Headquarters, Dusseldorf—"Our protest against the sentence of the Martinsville Seven and our demand that it be set aside has been sent to High Commissioner McCloy, Gov. Battle and the United Nations."

Semakala Mulumba, head of Bakata Party of Uganda, East Africa, now exiled in London, in a cable

to Gov. Battle—"Stay execution. Demand court release lads immediately."

From the same African leader, a telegram to Prime Minister Attlee of England—"Britain is now America's close ally. Africans are anxiously watching to see what you will do to help save innocent Martinsville Negro lads."

The French Committee of Democratic Youth, in a cable to President Truman—"In the name of all the progressive youth of France, we raise an indignant protest against the rejection by the Supreme Court of the appeal of the Martinsville Seven."

Over the weekend, the Civil Rights Congress also received copies of a cable to President Truman and Gov. Battle, by the Women's International Democratic Federation.

The Martinsville Seven were tried by all-white juries in a series of quick trials and found guilty despite the contradictory evidence by the women, who has since disappeared.

Never in the history of the state of Virginia has a white man been executed for rape. Since 1908, however, 44 Negroes have been put to death by Virginia, on the same charge.

# Tenants Fight Dems, GOP on Rent Hikes

By Michael Singer

The fight to block the Dewey landlord rent rises proposed by Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick last Monday to the State Legislature is becoming more and more a tenant fight against both major parties in Albany. Despite a statement by Democratic

leaders that they would oppose the McGoldrick 15 percent rent increase recommendations, every sign pointed to a bipartisan deal similar to the one last year which resulted in a one-vote Republican victory for the state rent law.

Newspaper headlines about "Democrats Open Rent War in Albany" are phony. Neither Democratic Assembly leader Irwin Steingut nor his counterpart Sen. Elmer Quinn, have begun to draft a real rent control law incorporating demands made by the 500 strong Tenant Lobby in the Capitol last Tuesday.

Instead, the Democratic strategists have shown their hand by privately rejecting Assemblyman Louis Peck's proposal for a two-day public hearing on the McGoldrick plan in New York City "within two weeks."

The Tenants Lobby, sponsored by the New York Tenants Welfare and Consumer Council, had representatives of trade unions, community groups and the American Labor Party from the five boroughs and upstate areas. They conducted a militant demonstration and contacted scores of legislators from both parties.

Four major demands were submitted by the tenants: scrap the McGoldrick Plan, pass real rent control with a ban on evictions, adopt anti-discrimination housing

bring world war closer. It will isolate the American people from all decent humanity. It will bring huge casualties to our own boys.

The country should not fall for the government's feverish propaganda for more war in Asia. Peace is within reach if the people insist on having it. Every American who seeks peace should urge the seating of China as an equal, the quitting of Korea and Formosa, and the working out of genuinely peaceful relations on that basis.

and apply rent control to all housing, including those built on or before Feb. 1, 1949.

Sen. Fred G. Moritt of Brooklyn and Assemblyman Peck were the two most outspoken legislators who promised a vigorous fight for these demands. Peck has already introduced five measures dealing with bans on restrictive covenants and jimcrow landlord practices. Republican-ALP Sen. William J. Bianchi of Manhattan has proposed a bill to amend the Austin-Wicks anti-discrimination law so that it specifically applies to Stuyvesant Town.

Sen. Bianchi last week introduced another bill including all the proposals of the Tenant Council and the ALP for rent control.

In the City Council three Brooklyn Democrats—Jeremiah Bloom, Abraham Sussman, and Jack Kranis, all from low-income areas—introduced a resolution calling on the Legislature to reject the McGoldrick Plan. Mayor Impellitteri, in a cautious statement, said he was against "lifting controls."

It is clear that the Democrats who, in the main, represent areas with strong tenant movements, are stalling on the issue.

The tenants who jarred the bipartisan complacency in Albany last Tuesday warned the legislators that they would "return again and again and in greater numbers." Plans for weekend delega-

tions to local Assemblyman and Senators, telegrams and mass meetings in the communities were under way.

Far from being "hopeless," the fight for rent control and against the McGoldrick Plan is developing into a major counter-offensive in Albany. Democrats admit that enough pressure can wring important concessions from bipartisan leaders and scrap the worst sections in the McGoldrick landlord conspiracy.

The period up to Feb. 15 looms as the major test in this battle. All-out concentration by tenants, unionists, civic, consumer and minority parties in a united struggle can beat the 15 percent mass eviction threat.

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# 4,000 Shoe Workers Hail Sacher for Aid

By Mel Fiske

Harry Sacher, the workers' lawyer whom the court judges and New York Bar Association are trying to disbar for defending the Communist "11" has his troubles. But last week 4,000 shoe workers acclaimed him lavishly for the part he played in aiding them win a 10-cent an hour wage increase.

Packed into Manhattan Center to ratify the terms of a settlement, the 4,000 rocked the huge hall with applause for their fighting attorney.

Moved by the ovation, Sacher told the cheering shoe workers: "You don't know how much this means to me."

The tears of many older workers, seated in the first few rows of the hall, showed that they did.

Referring briefly to the frameup being applied against him, Sacher said "in my 20 years as a labor lawyer, I've made many enemies among employers and their lawyers in the bar association. They may try to put me in jail, or disbar me—but in your cause I'll always serve," he exclaimed.



HARRY SACHER

SINCE JUDGE Medina handed down his vindictive jail sentence against the attorney, the bar association has acted to stop Sacher from practicing law entirely.

To the shoe workers, it was as if a boss were trying to throw one of the most active union leaders out of a shop for leading a fight to secure better wages and working conditions.

Just as they would spring to the defense of such a union leader, the shoe workers acclaimed their support of Sacher in his battle to reverse Medina's jail sentence and maintain his right to work in his chosen profession.

Sacher praised the fighting unity of the shoe workers. He said the two-week stoppage they conducted against the Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade was a "credit and example to all unions in the country."

It showed, he added, that "if contracts don't answer the needs of the working people, then it is contracts that must die and not men, women and children."

The stoppage, he explained, was an "answer to the warmongers and profiteers and those who want to profit out of the blood and sweat and tears of the working people."

What was needed, he declared, was a fight for peace by the working people, "to bring peace and quiet and prosperity in the world."

That the shoe workers agreed with, too.

### Shoe Stoppage Wins 10c Wage Hike

A two-week stoppage by 6,000 shoe workers paid off this week when the Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade caved in and gave a ten-cent cost-of-living increase.

The board's earlier refusal to negotiate with Joint Council 13, CIO United Shoe Workers, touched off the 6,000 who for months watched the cost of living climb at the same rate as the prices charged for shoes by the manufacturers.

After the walkout, the manufacturers ordered Walter Brower, the shoe industry's "impartial" arbitrator, to crack down. Brower complied by directing the manufacturers to withhold pay due the workers, and told the union to pay damages to the bosses.

But when the manufacturers were finally brought to the negotiating table, Brower revoked his order.

Four thousand other shoe workers in the slippers and playshoes and stitchdown sections of the industry may also benefit from the solidarity and unity of their 6,000 brother unionists. Negotiations for similar cost of living increases begin in those two parts of the industry shortly.

In Memory of

## CHARLES KRUMBEIN

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YOUR FRIENDS AND COMRADES

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January 20, 1947

In memory of his unwavering and staunch struggles for working class unity, for peace, democracy and Socialism

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE COMMUNIST PARTY

In Everlasting Memory of Charlie

## CHARLES KRUMBEIN

January 20, 1947

MARGARET

Family of

### SAMUEL BLOOMENTHAL

Aug. 20, 1886 — Jan. 21, 1948

honor his memory.

He never faltered.

ESTHER, LOTTIE, DAVE, INA

## Balk on Wage Freeze Plan

(Continued from Page 3)

qualify the wage freeze to provide several loopholes for wage raises and adjustments, cost-of-living escalator clauses and correction of inequalities and allow rewards for higher productivity. The committee also argued that the Wage Stabilization Board does not have the real authority on wages and demands that it be given the right to make final decisions.

The main obstacle between the United Committee and the administration's stabilizers is the dim outlook for any serious price control. The statement declares: "No enforceable price control is possible until the Defense Production Act is substantially revised by Congress."

THE PRESENT LAW allows a limited price control which must be accompanied by wage controls. The union heads call for an "across-the-board" price ceiling on everything, something the present Congress is not likely to give willingly. Nor is it likely that the present Congress would easily yield to a "liberal" wage freeze formula.

Meanwhile, there is gathering pressure for wage raises from millions of workers. The rejection of the White House settlement terms by the four Railroad Brotherhoods is one indication of the mood of the workers. The railroad shop crafts of the AFL with more than a million members are pressing for a 25 cent hourly raise.

Packinghouse workers are pressing for a raise. The Textile Workers of America is demanding a 12 percent raise for cotton workers with the deadline March 15.

The big difficulty in which labor leaders now find themselves stem from the original position they took that price control must be accompanied by wage controls. That gives the employers and war mobilizers a club over labor to force agreement to unacceptable wage freeze conditions for a dubious price control formula.

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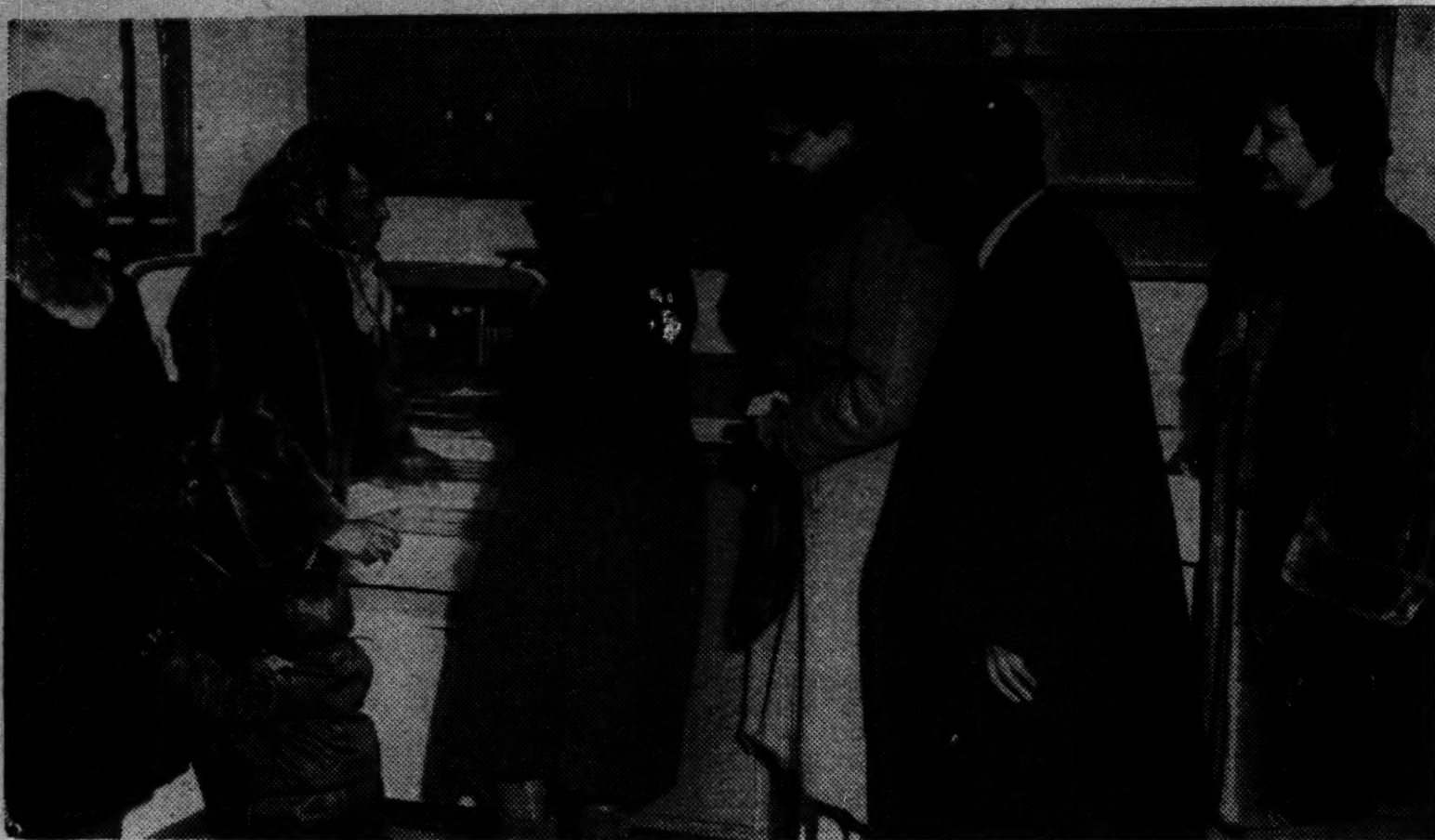
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FIRETRAP victims look over the facilities in their new home in the Ida B. Wells Housing Project, won for them by the protests of South Side groups. Left to right: Mrs. Gladys Flunder, Mrs. Ola Mae Hopkins, Mrs. Bernice Foster, Mrs. Ollie Clark, William Robinson, Mrs. Naomi Komorowski.

## Protests Win Housing For Firetrap Victims

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Two families, homeless as the result of recent South Side fires, today have new homes.

Edward Foster, his wife and three children have just moved into 645 E. 37 St., located in the Ida B. Wells project, and Mrs. Hopkins, her three children and a grandchild are all set to occupy their new home at 3271 S. Rhodes just as soon as furniture is obtained.

The housing of these families represents a community victory. The recent wave of fires on the South side has left scores of families homeless and city authorities have continually maintained a do-nothing attitude.

The Emergency Committee Against Fire Traps, formed immediately after five small children perished in a fire at 36th and Ellis as one of its first actions held a mass meeting involving several hundred community residents and a delegation was organized to see Mayor Kennelly.

WHEN visited, Kennelly declared he was too busy and wanted the delegation to return to a later date. Over his protestations the delegation demanded to know what could be done specifically and immediately to house victims. So great was the impact that Mayor Kennelly finally instructed his secretary to call the Chicago Housing Authority and see that the two families represented in the delegation were housed. These were the Foster and Hopkins families.

Mrs. Ollie Clark, chairman of the Emergency Committee in commenting on the victory for the two families declared that although the action was initiated by the Committee that had it not been for the splendid cooperation of the community the victory could not have been won. Rev. J. L. Horace, pastor of Monumental Baptist Church is co-chairman of the committee, and action chairman is William Robinson.

## the \$30,000 Leaflet

**LIFE OR DEATH ? IT'S YOUR CHOICE**

The American people do not want war! But every day brings new threats of war. Truman is "contemplating" dropping the "A" bomb. MacArthur calls for all out war against 475 million Chinese. The madmen make—like DuPont—are glib. The blood shed in Korea has brought them millions in profits. They look forward to billions more in a new World War.

But what about the American people? What do we have to gain? Do we want to die for MacArthur's glory and DuPont's profits? What could we expect from such a war?

America would have to fight a war in China alone—7,000 miles from our shores. All the people of Asia would be up in arms against us. We could expect no help from even the most conservative governments of Europe. We would have to fight this war ourselves—hated and despised by hundreds of millions of people.

This war would bring misery, death, destruction to the American people. It might last for years and we could never win it. Drop the atom bomb! Maybe that would help us! That's no answer. If the bomb can be dropped on China or on the Soviet Union it can also be dropped on the United States. Truman must be prevented from ordering the bomb dropped!

Such a war would be national suicide for the United States! Regardless of what the Truman and the MacArthur want to do why should we commit suicide?

**TO FIGHT FOR PEACE IS PATRIOTIC**

Every American who stands for Peace is a real patriot! No matter what the newspapers or the radio commentators say, to oppose everything that leads to war is the best kind of Americanism. It is loyalty to America—to your family and friends, and to the people—to speak up for Peace. The MacArthur who calls for more war are not the patriots. They are the worst enemies of America because they would destroy us all.

**SPEAK UP! YOUR LIFE IS THE TARGET!**

We do not have to fight China. World War III does not have to come! We can stop it if we act now before it is too late. The few who want war are powerful. But those who want Peace number in the millions. **THE MILLIONS WHO WANT PEACE CAN STOP THE FEW WHO WANT WAR.**

Think of your husband, your wife, your kids. Think of their future happiness. Truman isn't worried about them, so you must be. **ACT FOR PEACE NOW!**

Write, telegraph Truman. Get your friends, your church, your union to act.

- MEDIANE THE KOREAN WAR
- GET ALL OUTSIDE TROOPS OUT
- NO DROPPING THE "A" BOMB
- REMOVE MACARTHUR
- BRING OUR BOYS HOME

Issued by Communist Party of New Jersey, 26 Park Place, Newark 2, N. J.

THIS IS THE LEAFLET calling for a peaceful settlement of the Korea war for the distribution of which New Jersey Communist Party State Secretary Charles Nusser was seized and held in \$30,000 bail.

## NEW JERSEY

# HIT JAILING OF PEACE ADVOCATE

By Harry Raymond

ELIZABETH, N. J.—The witchhunt launched here against advocates of peace by City Council president Daniel Tracey, Jr., culminating last Monday with the arrest of 10 persons protesting the jailing under the state "anti-subversive" law of Communist Party secretary Charles Nusser, has developed into a highly unpopular adventure.

Protests poured into the office of Mayor Joseph Kirk and to County Judges Edward McGrath and Walter A. Hetfield III objecting to the holding of Nusser in \$30,000 bail for distribution of a leaflet at the Singer Manufacturing plant urging mediation of the Korean war.

The protests reached a high point Monday morning when 15 Jerseyites appeared in a pouring rain at the Singer plant and distributed more than 2,000 handbills of the Civil Rights Congress demanding Nusser's release. Police arrested 10 of the handbill distributors, charged them with violating the 1918 "anti-subversive" law. But the court released them without bail for hearing this Monday.

Superior Court Judge Frank Cleary shortly thereafter reduced Nusser's bail from \$30,000 to \$1,500 and he was released.

SINGER PLANT WORKERS interviewed by The Worker expressed an extremely unfriendly attitude toward local officials and police who launched the wave of arrests at the plant gate.

"I read the handbill—the one Mr. Nusser was arrested for and the one handed out Monday—and I see nothing wrong with them," one Singer worker declared. "A lot of people in the plant agree with Mr. Nusser that we should get out boys out of Korea."

Another said: The Singer bosses have caused all this trouble. They crack the whip and the Mayor and the City Councilmen dance."

Still another said: "I am not a Communist. But I agree that Nusser, whether he is a Communist, a Republican or a Democrat, has a right to speak what is on his mind. They had no right arresting him or those people who were appealing for him out there in the rain."

THE CIVIL RIGHTS Congress of New Jersey, under the leadership of Lewis Moroze, its secretary, is carrying the fight for the right to speak out for peace to every county in the state.

Moroze, who was among those arrested for protesting Nusser's arrest, said the CRC had read the Communist Party peace leaflet carefully.

"It does not call for subversing the U. S. government as charged by Elizabeth officials," he said. "It calls for peace."

The CRC's position, he stated, is set forth clearly in the leaflet which

the 10 were distributing when they were arrested. It said:

"There can be agreement or disagreement with its (the Communist Party leaflet's) proposals. Millions of Americans are now debating the issue of war or peace. That is the right and patriotic duty of every American. It is your right. It is Charles Nusser's right."

THE CRC HANDBILL quoted a New Jersey Supreme Court decision on the 1918 "anti-subversive" law, under which Nusser and the 10 others are being persecuted, as saying: "As long as the Constitution has vigor, man may criticize the Administration, even in time of war. They may even go so far, as patriotic supporters of the party in power did in fact go within the last two years, as to advocate an immediate peace and termination of the war, even though the terms may not be favorable. . . ."

The CRC warned the people of New Jersey that the persecution of Nusser has placed their own rights at stake and added:

"If Charles Nusser is gagged, you can be gagged. A cop could stop you from speaking your mind. That must not happen here."

## Unite Against Police Acts, For Gordy Release

DETROIT. — Protests against growing police brutality and intimidation against the citizens of Detroit, especially the Negro people, was registered at a mass meeting, attended by some 300 people Jan. 7.

The meeting was held at the Greater New Mt. Moriah Church, 586 Owen Ave. and was attended by representatives of many organizations, churches, labor groups who are joined in the Citizens Emergency Committee against Police Brutality. Chairman of the Committee is Rev. Charles A. Hill, its Secretary Treasurer is Miss Mary Bray.

First hand accounts of police brutality and false arrests were related by people attending the rally, including the Gordy family. Charles M. Gordy, Sr., is now being held on a charge of "murder" because he defended his home and family from an illegal arrest.

Ministers, civic leaders, labor representatives and the people at the rally joined in adoption of resolutions that demanded:

## 20,000 Layoffs a Week in Detroit

DETROIT.—Jobless rolls continue to mount here at the rate of 20,000 a week. The Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission announced that compensation payments were being made to 92,000 last week.

This is a jump of 20,000 from the week before and is considered the average raise

for this week. The 150,000 idle workers predicted by MUCC officials by February gives every indication of being reached long before that.

The claim is that there is a shortage of materials for civilian production, although this town has little or no actual mass war production.

The changeover, management announces, will take many months, during which time the auto workers will be idle. The employers of course are being paid by the government for changeover while the workers get \$28 a week compensation for 26 weeks only.



# HARLEM Edition of the WORKER

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVI, No. 3  
In 2 Sections, Section 1

January 21, 1951  
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

## CRC Urges People Save Lives of 8

— See Page 2 —

## CHINA OFFERS A REAL PEACE PLAN FOR KOREA, ASKS EQUALITY

— See Editorial on Page 2 —

# PEOPLE HIT SENDING OF TROOPS, '18' DRAFT



## Peace Drive and Subs

The grassroots upsurge for peace began to reveal itself in The Worker circulation drive this past week.

It was seen in the fact that Brooklyn readers obtained 750 subs to The Worker. They are confident they will get another 1,000 when the Communists of that borough mobilize this Sunday to fan out and knock on hundreds of doors. The Kings County Committee of the Communist Party has a goal of 4,000 subs, and an overall objective of a 10,000 Worker and Daily Worker circulation through subs, bundle orders and newstand sales.

Manhattan's Communists reported that they got 700 subs in their drive for 4,000.

The Worker goal is 60,000 regular subscription readers. Peaks in the campaign will be special mobilizations for subs this Sunday; Jan. 28; Feb. 11 during Negro History Week; and Feb. 25, in honor of the 70th birthday of William Z. Foster, veteran labor leader and national chairman of the Communist Party.

The experiences in Brooklyn have lessons for the country as a whole. One sub-getter, Hyman Winters, has over 70. More than a dozen others have pledged to exceed 25. Winters himself is working toward a goal of 150.

The drive in Brooklyn was sparked by John Gates, editor-in-chief, who discussed The Worker and the Fight for Peace at four regional meetings there.

Competitions organized by various sections are aiding the campaign. For example: the Brighton and Bath Beach sections—which last year began the widely-followed "100 percent plus" idea, have challenged each other. Three sections in the Bedford area have engaged in similar competition.

Charles Loman, county organizational secretary, declared that maximum participation in the sub drive is being organized. He announced that four scrolls in honor of Foster's birthday are circulating in Brooklyn, with the signers pledging to obtain 10 subs. The scrolls, which pay tribute to Foster, stressing his contributions to peace and socialism, will have over 500 names.

The Brooklyn Kings County Committee will present everyone who gets 20 subs with an autographed copy of Foster's forthcoming book, An Outline Political History of the Americas.

The response to the sub drive generally—to date—though spotty, shows that in those areas of the country where a strong, genuine effort is made, successful results ensue.

If you stand for peace, you must read this paper. And get readers for it.



## Peace Plans — True and False

An Editorial

STOP, LOOK and listen.

That should be the country's guide.

The government is whipping up a terrific noise. It is intended to make us believe that Peoples China rejected peace in Korea after Washington tearfully proposed it.

The government is rushing with frantic haste to bully the UN into branding Peoples China an aggressor. The government wants the UN to start bombing Peoples China. If it doesn't, the government threatens it will go ahead by itself. It will carry the war which it started in Korea to the mainland of Asia. This was the strategy from the beginning.

It does not care if this will unleash a world war. This would give them the alibi they want for their revival of a Nazi war machine, an A-bomb blitz, of the Soviet Union, etc. That it would mean the death of millions upon millions of people, including war on American soil, doesn't seem to bother them.

### WHO REJECTED WHAT and why?

Peoples China accepted the UN committee's principles that peace should be the main aim in Korea. But Peoples China pointed out that the "cease-fire" first, negotiations afterward clause offered to them DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR AGREEMENT ON THE U.S. AND OTHER NON-KOREAN FORCES LEAVING KOREA, or for the U.S. leaving the invaded Chinese island of Taiwan (Formosa).

Therefore, the so-called "cease fire" would only mean that the war could break out again in the future whenever the U.S. armies still remaining in Korea got the command to start again!

It is Secretary of State Acheson himself who is the best proof that this is exactly what the Government was planning when it "took the risk" of offering a "cease fire" without any prior commitments.

Acheson soothed the frightened Senators yesterday who were afraid that the GESTURE OF A CEASE FIRE might actually lead to a calling off of the war in Korea and the dropping of the plan to extend the war to China.

Here is how the New York Herald Tribune reported this:

"Secretary Acheson sought to calm the dispute in the Senate with assurances to several Senators that United States support of the cease-fire plan DOES NOT COMMIT THIS GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT OF CHINA'S BID FOR UN MEMBERSHIP or its claim to Formosa. . . . He is reported to have told the Senators that this nation is committed only to DISCUSS these two issues once the shooting in Korea is ended. He emphasized that the U. S. is not bound to agree to China's demands." (Jan. 17).

Thus, Acheson knew in advance that he would not work out any settlement of the TWO KEY ISSUES IN THE AMERICA-CHINA crisis—recognition of China's lawful seat in the UN and U. S. withdrawal from Chinese and Korean territory.

ACHESON WENT EVEN further. He gave the Senate the following crushing tip-off about his alleged "cease-fire" plan:

"After the cease fire has become effective, two further steps are contemplated: arrangements to insure UN objectives in Korea . . . and withdrawal BY APPROPRIATE STAGES of all non-Korean troops; a discussion of Far Eastern Problems." (Jan. 18, Herald Tribune).

Thus the Acheson-Austin ruse was simple and crude—to keep the MacArthur armies in Korea INDEFINITELY after a cease-fire; to keep the hated Syngman Rhee regime in power (defined as a UN objective of an independent Korea); to start an alleged discussion with China with the avowed aim of REFUSING TO ADMIT IT TO THE UN OR TO RETURN ITS ISLAND OF FORMOSA. When such a "discussion" came to its inevitable end, the MacArthur armies would be in a position to start all over again after having been reinforced, etc., etc.

The government KNEW THAT THIS WOULD BE REJECTED because no sovereign nation like People's China could accept it.

"Mr. Rusk and Mr. Hickerson of the State Department said the American backing for the UN proposal was decided upon in a hurry and was based primarily on the belief that China would reject it anyway." (New York Herald Tribune, Jan. 17).

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS are afraid to discuss the Chinese peace plan. It makes such common sense. Washington's plan is clearly based on the strategy of CONTINUING and SPREADING the war by a deliberate violation of China's and Korea's national integrity and sovereignty.

The New York Herald Tribune's editorial does not dare to debate the Chinese plan. It doesn't even mention it.

The New York Times' arrogant position is that it will be granting China the "spoils of war" if America returns the Chinese island of Taiwan to China, and lets China have her legal UN seat. This should have been automatically granted at least two years ago!

This is like the robber who has invaded your home refusing to be an "aggressor" by returning to you the money he stole. It is like saying he will not give you "the spoils of war" by getting out of your house and letting you come in.

WASHINGTON REFUSES TO GRANT that China is a nation, with an independent nation's rights. It is astounded when China insists that America honor its own signature on the 1943 Cairo Agreement returning Formosa to China.

But China is independent and powerful. It will not be kicked around like a colony or a Marshall Plan satellite. It shed blood for its independence. It is ready to shed more to keep it.

This is what all of Asia knows. It is why India's Premier Pandit Nehru warns America that the recognition of Peoples China is the key to world peace today. He is right.

The madmen in Washington cannot wait to bomb China as they have been systematically devastating the blood-soaked land of Korea.

General Vandenberg refers threateningly to the use of atomic bombs against China's men, women and children.

This is an inhuman threat. But it will not work. Free peoples will not bow down to atomic threats.

If the government pushes its "more-war" scheme into action it will be a crime against the world and against America. It will

## CRC Says People Can Save Martinsville 7 and McGee

Willie McGee and seven Negro men and youth of Martinsville, Virginia, can be saved from execution, according to a spokesman of the Civil Rights Congress, "only if there is far greater activity from many more organizations of the Negro people and the labor movement in behalf of these victims of lynch-justice."

The CRC spokesman reported worldwide protests against the execution of the seven Martinsville youth, but he pointed out that the U. S. Supreme Court's rejection of McGee's plea indicated the protest movement inside the United States is lagging behind the international movement.

the delegation were beaten by organized hoodlums. But the protest movement forced the Supreme Court to order a stay of execution. Gov. Field Wright reported that he had received more than 1,200 telegrams and letters from countries around the world, including China and Czechoslovakia.

to Gov. Battle—"Stay execution. Demand court release lads immediately."

From the same African leader, a telegram to Prime Minister Attlee of England—"Britain is now America's close ally. Africans are anxiously watching to see what you will do to help save innocent Martinsville Negro lads."

The French Committee of Democratic Youth, in a cable to President Truman—"In the name of all the progressive youth of France, we raise an indignant protest against the rejection by the Supreme Court of the appeal of the Martinsville Seven."

Over the weekend, the Civil Rights Congress also received copies of a cable to President Truman and Gov. Battle, by the Women's International Democratic Federation.

The Martinsville Seven were tried by all-white juries in a series of quick trials and found guilty despite the contradictory evidence by the women, who has since disappeared.

Never in the history of the state of Virginia has a white man been executed for rape. Since 1908, however, 44 Negroes have been put to death by Virginia, on the same charge.

ON MONDAY, the Court announced its refusal to review the conviction of McGee, 37-year-old father of four children, whom the State of Mississippi had three times convicted and sentenced to death for the alleged rape of a white woman. Earlier, the Court rejected a petition for review from the Martinsville Seven, convicted and sentenced to death by the State of Virginia also for the alleged rape of a white woman.

The seven Martinsville frame-up victims face execution on Feb. 2 and G. McGee, if his motion for a re-hearing by the U. S. Supreme Court is again denied within the next few days, will then be given a new execution date.

McGee received his last stay of execution after a mass delegation led by the Civil Rights Congress went to Jackson, Mississippi, to plead his case. There members of

A NATIONAL people's delegation, sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress and the Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven, is scheduled to meet in Richmond on Tuesday, Jan. 30 to urge Gov. Battle to grant a day and free the men.

Meanwhile, demands for their freedom continue to reach President Truman and Governor Battle from around the world. Excerpts from the latest protests against the Virginia legal lynching follow.

Free German Youth of Western Germany, West Zone Headquarters, Dusseldorf—"Our protest against the sentence of the Martinsville Seven and our demand that it be set aside has been sent to High Commissioner McCloy, Gov. Battle and the United Nations."

Semakala Mulumba, head of Bakata Party of Uganda, East Africa, now exiled in London, in a cable

## Tenants Fight Dems, GOP on Rent Hikes

By Michael Singer

The fight to block the Dewey landlord rent rises proposed by Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick last Monday to the State Legislature is becoming more and more a tenant fight against both major parties in Albany. Despite a statement by Democratic

leaders that they would oppose the McGoldrick 15 percent rent increase recommendations, every sign pointed to a bipartisan deal similar to the one last year which resulted in a one-vote Republican victory for the state rent law.

Newspaper headlines about "Democrats Open Rent War in Albany" are phony. Neither Democratic Assembly leader Irwin Steingut nor his counterpart Sen. Elmer Quinn, have begun to draft a real rent control law incorporating demands made by the 500 strong Tenant Lobby in the Capitol last Tuesday.

Instead, the Democratic strategists have shown their hand by privately rejecting Assemblyman Louis Peck's proposal for a two-day public hearing on the McGoldrick plan in New York City "within two weeks."

The Tenants Lobby, sponsored by the New York Tenants Welfare and Consumer Council, had representatives of trade unions, community groups and the American Labor Party from the five boroughs and upstate areas. They conducted a militant demonstration and contacted scores of legislators from both parties.

Four major demands were submitted by the tenants: scrap the McGoldrick Plan, pass real rent control with a ban on evictions, adopt anti-discrimination housing

ills, and apply rent control to all housing, including those built on or before Feb. 1, 1949.

Sen. Fred C. Moritt of Brooklyn and Assemblyman Peck were the two most outspoken legislators who promised a vigorous fight for these demands. Peck has already introduced five measures dealing with bans on restrictive covenants and juncrow landlord practices. Republican-ALP Sen. William J. Bianchi, of Manhattan has proposed a bill to amend the Austin-Wicks anti-discrimination law so that it specifically applies to Stuyvesant Town.

Sen. Bianchi last week introduced another bill including all the proposals of the Tenant Council and the ALP for rent control.

In the City Council three Brooklyn Democrats—Jeremiah Bloom, Abraham Sussman, and Jack Kranis, all from low-income areas—introduced a resolution calling on the Legislature to reject the McGoldrick Plan. Mayor Impellitteri, in a cautious statement, said he was against "lifting controls."

It is clear that the Democrats who, in the main, represent areas with strong tenant movements, are stalling on the issue.

The tenants who jarred the bipartisan complacency in Albany last Tuesday warned the legislators that they would "return again and again and in greater numbers." Plans for weekend delega-

tions to local Assemblyman and Senators, telegrams and mass meetings in the communities were under way.

Far from being "hopeless," the fight for rent control and against the McGoldrick Plan is developing into a major counter-offensive in Albany. Democrats admit that enough pressure can wring important concessions from bipartisan leaders and scrap the worst sections in the McGoldrick landlord conspiracy.

The period up to Feb. 15 looms as the major test in this battle. All-out concentration by tenants, unionists, civic, consumer and minority parties in a united struggle can beat the 15 percent mass eviction threat.

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# 4,000 Shoe Workers Hail Sacher for Aid

By Mel Fiske

Harry Sacher, the workers' lawyer whom the court judges and New York Bar Association are trying to disbar for defending the Communist "11" has his troubles. But last week 4,000 shoe workers acclaimed him lavishly for the part he played in aiding them win a 10-cent an hour wage increase.

Packed into Manhattan Center to ratify the terms of a settlement, the 4,000 rocked the huge hall with applause for their fighting attorney.

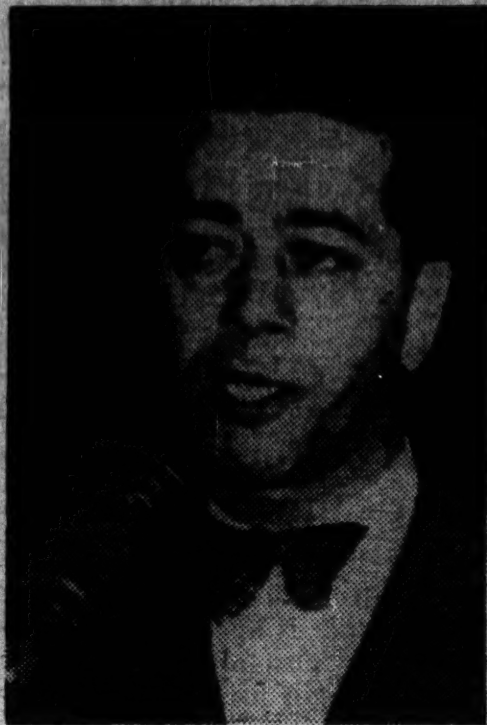
Moved by the ovation, Sacher told the cheering shoe workers: "You don't know how much this

means to me."

The tears of many older workers, seated in the first few rows of the hall, showed that they did.

Referring briefly to the frameup being applied against him, Sacher said "in my 20 years as a labor lawyer, I've made many enemies among employers and their lawyers in the bar association.

"They may try to put me in jail, or disbar me—but in your cause



HARRY SACHER

"I'll always serve," he exclaimed.

SINCE JUDGE Medina handed down his vindictive jail sentence against the attorney, the bar association has acted to stop Sacher from practicing law entirely.

To the shoe workers, it was as if a boss were trying to throw one of the most active union leaders out of a shop for leading a fight to secure better wages and working conditions.

Just as they would spring to the defense of such a union leader, the shoe workers acclaimed their support of Sacher in his battle to reverse Medina's jail sentence and maintain his right to work in his chosen profession.

Sacher praised the fighting unity of the shoe workers. He said the two-week stoppage they conducted against the Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade was a "credit and example to all unions in the country."

It showed, he added, that "if contracts don't answer the needs of the working people, then it is contracts that must die and not men, women and children."

The stoppage, he explained, was an "answer to the warmongers and profiteers and those who want to profit out of the blood and sweat and tears of the working people."

What was needed, he declared, was a fight for peace by the working people, "to bring peace and quiet and prosperity in the world."

That the shoe workers agreed with, too.

## Shoe Stoppage Wins 10c Wage Hike

A two-week stoppage by 6,000 shoe workers paid off this week when the Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade caved in and gave a ten-cent cost-of-living increase.

The board's earlier refusal to negotiate with Joint Council 13, CIO United Shoe Workers, touched off the 6,000 who for months watched the cost of living climb at the same rate as the prices charged for shoes by the manufacturers.

After the walkout, the manufacturers ordered Walter Brower, the shoe industry's "impartial" arbitrator, to crack down. Brower complied by directing the manufacturers to withhold pay due the workers, and told the union to pay damages to the bosses.

But when the manufacturers were finally brought to the negotiating table, Brower revoked his order.

Four thousand other shoe workers in the slippers and playshoes and stitchdown sections of the industry may also benefit from the solidarity and unity of their 6,000 brother unionists. Negotiations for similar cost of living increases begin in those two parts of the industry shortly.

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unity, for peace, democracy and  
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NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE  
COMMUNIST PARTY

In Everlasting Memory  
of Charlie

**CHARLES KRUMBEIN**

January 20, 1947

MARGARET

## Balk on Wage Freeze Plan

(Continued from Page 3)

qualify the wage freeze to provide several loopholes for wage raises and adjustments, cost-of-living escalator clauses and correction of inequalities and allow rewards for higher productivity. The committee also argued that the Wage Stabilization Board does not have the real authority on wages and demands that it be given the right to make final decisions.

The main obstacle between the United Committee and the administration's stabilizers is the dim outlook for any serious price control. The statement declares: "No enforceable price control is possible until the Defense Production Act is substantially revised by Congress."

THE PRESENT LAW allows a limited price control which must be accompanied by wage controls. The union heads call for a 25 cent hourly raise.

Packinghouse workers are pressing for a raise. The Textile Workers of America is demanding a 12 percent raise for cotton workers with the deadline March 15.

The big difficulty in which labor leaders now find themselves stem from the original position they took that price control must be accompanied by wage controls. That gives the employers and war mobilizers a club over labor to force agreement to unacceptable wage freeze conditions for a dubious price control formula.

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# Ben Davis Writes on Derrick, Peace and Civil Rights

## Only a Militant Fight Can Win

By Benjamin J. Davis

During the year 1950, the actual conditions of the Negro people—north and south, east and west—went from bad to worse. That is true economically, politically, socially and culturally. As a result of the Wall Street-Truman drive towards another world war, the living standards of the whole American working class and people generally have been under severe at-

tack. The Negro, as always, bears the heaviest brunt of such attacks. That is most assuredly true in Harlem. It is obvious to anyone who wishes to honestly take note of the misery and suffering of the Negro people, the Porto Ricans and their working class neighbors in our community.

### POLICE LYNCHING

It is necessary only to mention the large unemployment and job-discrimination, the animal-like housing conditions in which the Negro and Porto Rican workers are forced to live, the dangerously inadequate health facilities, the outright police lynching of John Derrick and others, the deportation drive against militant West Indian Americans, and the hunger, terror and poverty that stalk Harlem.

Responsibility for the sharpening oppression of the Negro people lies upon the billionaire monopolies, and upon their faithful tool Truman, who have become so obsessed with the intention of plunging the world into another war, so insane with the desire to drop the atom-bomb upon the Russians and the Chinese (who have abolished economic crises and racial discrimination), that they do not care what happens to the American people—especially to the Negro, whom they despise anyway. Consequently, Wall Street

and Truman are hell-bent in putting the American workers and people—Negro and white—into chains so that they cannot protest, so that their sons can serve only as cannon-fodder, and so that the Wall Street trusts can make suckers out of the rest of the population with their greed for profits.

### "GREAT GAINS"

Therefore, the Negro people, above all, will experience a certain shock when they read, for example in the recent Balto. Afro-American, where a number of Negro leaders are praising the "great gains" made by the Negro people during 1950. Undoubtedly such people as Channing Tobias, Judge Hastie, Walter White, Lester Granger, Roy Wilkins, and others know better. They are typical of the role played by the right-wing Negro Reformists, Social - Democrats and other Uncle Tom agents of the jimcrow white ruling class. They are forever trying to convince the Negro people that because they, as individuals, get a few extra crumbs from the white ruling class (Tobias is now the first Negro director of a Wall Street bank), conditions of the Negro people as a whole are getting better.

Truth is that these Negro leaders are given these hand-picked second-rate jobs in an effort to hide the sharpening jimcrow oppression of the Negro masses as a whole. They are being bought by American imperialism to undermine the struggles of their own people; they are being paid off to croon lullabies for Truman's war among the Negro people.

### TRUMAN'S SILENCE

What have these apologists for Truman to say now? In his "State of the Union" message to Congress, Truman said not one mumbling word about civil rights legislation; he did not even mention the FEPC, anti-lynch or anti-poll tax legislation. In fact, in his message Truman put the finishing touches on one of the biggest betrayals of civil rights, and of the Negro in particular, in the whole history of the country. Truman never did do anything but talk hypocritically about civil rights legislation. Now he's stopped talking about it.

Even the lying capitalist newspapers—which tried to keep up the cruel illusion that Truman was a "champion of civil rights"—now talk openly of Truman's "peace bid" to the Southern poll taxers and lynchers. Everyone knows how Truman's most recent appointments have filled Washington with Southern poll tax lice, so that Washington needs a thorough de-lousing. Even the new Democratic majority leader, McFarland, has always voted with the Southern lynchers against civil rights, and the Democratic whip is a poll tax lyncher from Texas, Johnson. Truman put these haters of the Negro and of democracy in power.

### DERRICK A VICTIM

Never before have the need for civil rights been greater by the Negro people, and by the country as a whole. John Derrick is a victim of Truman's sell-out of civil rights. Civil rights legislation is the first victim of the Administration's war program, and of the barbarous aggression of Wall Street against the heroic, colored peoples of Korea and China. That means

that the fight for the achievement of the liberation of the Negro people is against the war program, against another world war. The fight for the freedom of the Negro people is "through peace," as the great leader Paul Robeson says in the current January issue of the new monthly journal Freedom.

### NO SURRENDER TO RANKIN

The wrathful pressure of the Negro people and their allies has to be turned upon the 82nd Congress—as rotten and reactionary as it is—to compel the passage of civil rights bills, and of other measures especially to relieve the unremitting Ku Klux terror against our brothers in the South, from which we suffer in the North. The more reactionary Congress is, the more pressure is needed.

The Negro people cannot—and will not—surrender this battle to the Rankins and Trumans and the Tafts, even if a hitherto militant like Rep. Adam Powell desires to do so. In an article in the Amsterdam News, Jan. 13, Powell wrote: "There will be no civil rights in this session of Congress. They will not even be considered." This is practically giving up the struggle for civil rights although it is couched behind super-militant talk about how he will fight individually. Let Rankin holler, "there will be no civil rights" in this session of Congress. It's Powell's duty to mobilize the people of Harlem and all over this country to guarantee that there will be civil rights in this

session of Congress! That's why the people of Harlem elected him! The Communists will do everything to support such a mobilization.

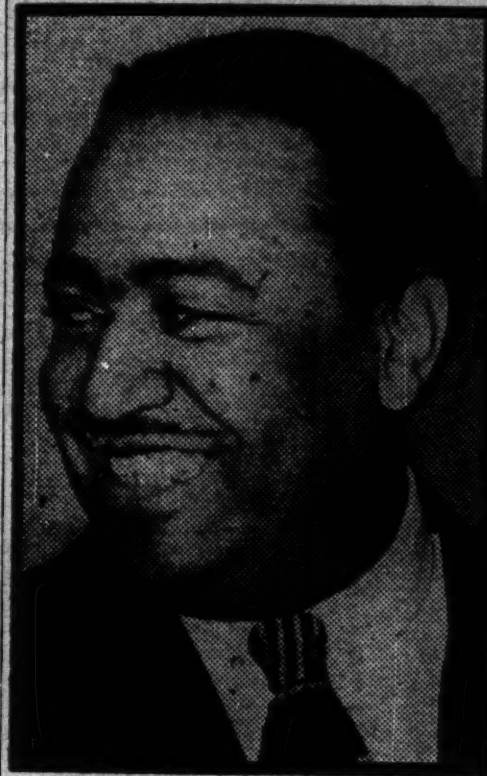
### "SO LET'S FIGHT"

What we need to do in Harlem is to give the lead to every other community in the country, in the fight for civil rights and peace, and against war and fascism. We need in Harlem a big united gathering of the Negro people and their white supporters in which the Negro workers and trade unionists will play a major role, together with our white progressive allies—that will work out a people's program for jobs, civil rights and peace. That's what the Negro people are ready for, need; and it's what they want!

We need a crusade for peace, jobs and freedom, which will carry several thousand-strong to Washington for civil rights! The reactionaries are willing to hear the Negro people talk of civil rights, but not fight for it! So let's fight! They do not even want us to talk peace—so that's exactly what should be bombarded into their ears.

Harlem needs a big crusade for Peace, jobs and civil rights—not tomorrow—but now! The Negro people are demanding their first class citizenship and liberation—not begging for it! They want peace, dignity, a decent living and full equal rights—not death in Korea or elsewhere as cannon-fodder to uphold the system of white supremacy and lynching!

### Ask U.S. Lift Ban On Davis Travel



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

The Civil Rights Congress of Connecticut has petitioned U.S. Attorney Irving Saypol to grant Benjamin J. Davis the right to travel to New Haven for a Freedom Rally for Lieutenant Gilbert.

Davis, barred from travel outside the jurisdiction of the court in which he and 10 other Communist leaders were framed last year on a "conspiracy" charge, has been invited to speak in New Haven at the Immanuel Baptist Church.

## Puerto Rican TB Victim Refused Aid

SAN JUAN, Jan. 14 (Telepress).—The newspaper Pueblo has made shocking revelations concerning tens of thousands of victims of tuberculosis in Puerto Rico who do not receive any medical treatment. The newspaper comments on recent official statistics which admit the existence of more than 40,000 tubercular persons in the Island while the government sanatorium takes care of only 824.

"The truth is," the newspaper says, "that the number of tubercular people in Puerto Rico is more than double the figure given by the government. The best evidence is the high incidence of victims recently discovered among university students."

Patients in the government sanatorium, according to a government party member of the legislature, receive an extremely inadequate diet and medical treatment. The same legislator explains how the reduction of \$43,000 in the sanatorium's budget forced the discontinuance of the patients' daily milk supply.

"However," the newspaper declares, "the colonial government does not hesitate to dedicate huge sums of money to build luxurious tourist hotels like the Caribe-Hilton, which cost more than eight million dollars."

## HARLEM EDITION OF THE WORKER

Send all material and correspondence to 29 W. 125 St., New York 27, N. Y. Phone: ATWAT 9-0415.

Editor: Abner W. Berry.

## ALP Prods Councilman On Derrick Case Action

With the District Attorney's office promising to present the Grand Jury with charges against two cops in the Derrick case, an American Labor Party met with Councilman Earl Brown this week to press for his long-promised resolution calling for Police Department investigation.

Led by Mrs. Frances Smith, of the 11th A.D., ALP, the delegation

told Brown that the removal of the two killers, Patrolmen Basil Minakotis and Louis Palumbo, was "a slap on the wrist and an insult to the people of Harlem." They demanded "vigorous action." Brown was reminded of his promise at the NAACP mass meeting of 3,000 persons in Refuge Temple to introduce a Council Resolution in the Derrick case. Brown would not commit himself on this, but the delegation left with him the following demands:

- City-sponsored public hearings on police brutality.
- Payment of indemnity to the

Derrick family.

- Removal of Harlem mounted police.
- Criminal prosecution of Derrick's slayers.
- A City Council investigation of police brutality against Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

In the course of the meeting with Brown, Councilwoman Bertha Schwartz interrupted the conference, insultingly ignored the Harlemites, and insisted over Mrs. Smith's objections that Brown accompany her to another part of the building. Despite Mrs. Smith's protestations, the Bronx Councilwoman persisted and Brown left the Harlemites to conclude what they would.

In addition to Mrs. Smith, the delegation included, Mrs. Clara Turner, Miss Ruby Coleman, Morris Goldin, Solomon Harper, William Peace and Sissie Gimbel. The two latter are 13th A.D., ALP leaders.

### How Dixiecrats Rule Congress

Ellender (Miss) heads Senate Agricultural and Forestry Committee; McKellar (Tenn) has charge of appropriations; Connally (Tex) has the last say on foreign relations and Russell (Ga) runs the armed services, to mention only a few power posts held against Negro rights in the Senate.

## Bianchi Bill Asks Probe of Cop Violence

A state probe of police brutality against Negroes was called for in a bill introduced by freshman State Senator William J. Bianchi, of East Harlem, who won last November running on the Republican and American Labor Party ticket. Bianchi is the first legislator ever to raise the question of police brutality against Negroes in Albany.

Citing the Derrick case in particular, the Harlem legislator declared: "Unlawful police killings of Negroes has occurred and continues to occur in various counties of the state, particularly in the counties of Kings and New York." The failure to prosecute these brutal acts, Bianchi told the legislature, encourages "these wanton acts of police lawlessness . . . against the Negro people."

Bianchi's resolution would investigate the failure of District Attorneys to act against killer-cops, study the records and take testimony on the numerous incidents of police brutality.



EARL BROWN



# The Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVI, No. 3  
In 2 Sections, Section 1

January 21, 1951  
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

## CRC Urges People Save Lives of 8

— See Page 2 —

## CHINA OFFERS A REAL PEACE PLAN FOR KOREA, ASKS EQUALITY

— See Editorial on Page 2 —

## TENANTS FIGHT GOP, DEMS ON RENT HIKE

— See Page 2 —



### Peace Drive and Subs

The grassroots upsurge for peace began to reveal itself in The Worker circulation drive this past week.

It was seen in the fact that Brooklyn readers obtained 750 subs to The Worker. They are confident they will get another 1,000 when the Communists of that borough mobilize this Sunday to fan out and knock on hundreds of doors. The Kings County Committee of the Communist Party has a goal of 4,000 subs, and an overall objective of a 10,000 Worker and Daily Worker circulation through subs, bundle orders and newstand sales.

Manhattan's Communists reported that they got 700 subs in their drive for 4,000.

The Worker goal is 60,000 regular subscription readers. Peaks in the campaign will be special mobilizations for subs this Sunday; Jan. 28; Feb. 11 during Negro History Week; and Feb. 25, in honor of the 70th birthday of William Z. Foster, veteran labor leader and national chairman of the Communist Party.

The experiences in Brooklyn have lessons for the country as a whole. One sub-getter, Hyman Winters, has over 70. More than a dozen others have pledged to exceed 25. Winters himself is working toward a goal of 150.

The drive in Brooklyn was sparked by John Gates, editor-in-chief, who discussed The Worker and the Fight for Peace at four regional meetings there.

Competitions organized by various sections are aiding the campaign. For example: the Brighton and Bath Beach sections—which last year began the widely-followed "100 percent plus" idea, have challenged each other. Three sections in the Bedford area have engaged in similar competition.

Charles Loman, county organizational secretary, declared that maximum participation in the sub drive is being organized. He announced that four scrolls in honor of Foster's birthday are circulating in Brooklyn, with the signers pledging to obtain 10 subs. The scrolls, which pay tribute to Foster, stressing his contributions to peace and socialism, will have over 500 names.

The Brooklyn Kings County Committee will present everyone who gets 20 subs with an autographed copy of Foster's forthcoming book, *An Outline Political History of the Americas*.

The response to the sub drive generally—to date—though spotty, shows that in those areas of the country where a strong, genuine effort is made, successful results ensue.

If you stand for peace, you must read this paper. And get readers for it.



## Peace Plans — True and False

An Editorial

STOP, LOOK and listen.

That should be the country's guide.

The government is whipping up a terrific noise. It is intended to make us believe that Peoples China rejected peace in Korea after Washington tearfully proposed it.

The government is rushing with frantic haste to bully the UN into branding Peoples China an aggressor. The government wants the UN to start bombing Peoples China. If it doesn't, the government threatens it will go ahead by itself. It will carry the war which it started in Korea to the mainland of Asia. This was the strategy from the beginning.

It does not care if this will unleash a world war. This would give them the alibi they want for their revival of a Nazi war machine, an A-bomb blitz, of the Soviet Union, etc. That it would mean the death of millions upon millions of people, including war on American soil, doesn't seem to bother them.

### WHO REJECTED WHAT and why?

Peoples China accepted the UN committee's principles that peace should be the main aim in Korea. But Peoples China pointed out that the "cease-fire" first, negotiations afterward clause offered to them DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR AGREEMENT ON THE U.S. AND OTHER NON-KOREAN FORCES LEAVING KOREA, or for the U.S. leaving the invaded Chinese island of Taiwan (Formosa).

Therefore, the so-called "cease fire" would only mean that the war could break out again in the future whenever the U.S. armies still remaining in Korea got the command to start again!

It is Secretary of State Acheson himself who is the best proof that this is exactly what the Government was planning when it "took the risk" of offering a "cease fire" without any prior commitments.

Acheson soothed the frightened Senators yesterday who were afraid that the GESTURE OF A CEASE FIRE might actually lead to a calling off of the war in Korea and the dropping of the plan to extend the war to China.

Here is how the New York Herald Tribune reported this:

"Secretary Acheson sought to calm the dispute in the Senate with assurances to several Senators that United States support of the cease-fire plan DOES NOT COMMIT THIS GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT OF CHINA'S BID FOR UN MEMBERSHIP or its claim to Formosa. . . . He is reported to have told the Senators that this nation is committed only to DISCUSS these two issues once the shooting in Korea is ended. He emphasized that the U. S. is not bound to agree to China's demands." (Jan. 17).

Thus, Acheson knew in advance that he would not work out any settlement of the TWO KEY ISSUES IN THE AMERICA-CHINA crisis—recognition of China's lawful seat in the UN and U. S. withdrawal from Chinese and Korean territory.

ACHESON WENT EVEN further. He gave the Senate the following crushing tip-off about his alleged "cease-fire" plan:

"After the cease fire has become effective, two further steps are contemplated: arrangements to insure UN objectives in Korea . . . and withdrawal BY APPROPRIATE STAGES of all non-Korean troops; a discussion of Far Eastern Problems." (Jan. 18, Herald Tribune).

Thus the Acheson-Austin ruse was simple and crude—to keep the MacArthur armies in Korea INDEFINITELY after a cease-fire; to keep the hated Syngman Rhee regime in power (defined as a UN objective of an independent Korea); to start an alleged discussion with China with the avowed aim of REFUSING TO ADMIT IT TO THE UN OR TO RETURN ITS ISLAND OF FORMOSA. When such a "discussion" came to its inevitable end, the MacArthur armies would be in a position to start all over again after having been reinforced, etc., etc.

The government KNEW THAT THIS WOULD BE REJECTED because no sovereign nation like People's China could accept it.

"Mr. Rusk and Mr. Hickerson of the State Department said the American backing for the UN proposal was decided upon in a hurry and was based primarily on the belief that China would reject it anyway." (New York Herald Tribune, Jan. 17).

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS are afraid to discuss the Chinese peace plan. It makes such common sense. Washington's plan is clearly based on the strategy of CONTINUING and SPREADING the war by a deliberate violation of China's and Korea's national integrity and sovereignty.

The New York Herald Tribune's editorial does not dare to debate the Chinese plan. It doesn't even mention it.

The New York Times' arrogant position is that it will be granting China the "spoils of war" if America returns the Chinese island of Taiwan to China, and lets China have her legal UN seat. This should have been automatically granted at least two years ago!

This is like the robber who has invaded your home refusing to be an "aggressor" by returning to you the money he stole. It is like saying he will not give you "the spoils of war" by getting out of your house and letting you come in.

WASHINGTON REFUSES TO GRANT that China is a nation, with an independent nation's rights. It is astounded when China insists that America honor its own signature on the 1943 Cairo Agreement returning Formosa to China.

But China is independent and powerful. It will not be kicked around like a colony or a Marshall Plan satellite. It shed blood for its independence. It is ready to shed more to keep it.

This is what all of Asia knows. It is why India's Premier Pandit Nehru warns America that the recognition of Peoples China is the key to world peace today. He is right.

The madmen in Washington cannot wait to bomb China as they have been systematically devastating the blood-soaked land of Korea.

General Vandenberg refers threateningly to the use of atomic bombs against China's men, women and children.

This is an inhuman threat. But it will not work. Free peoples will not bow down to atomic threats.

If the government pushes its "more-war" scheme into action it will be a crime against the world and against America. It will

## CRC Says People Can Save Martinsville 7 and McGee

Willie McGee and seven Negro men and youth of Martinsville, Virginia, can be saved from execution, according to a spokesman of the Civil Rights Congress, "only if there is far greater activity from many more organizations of the Negro people and the

labor movement in behalf of these victims of lynch-justice."

The CRC spokesman reported worldwide protests against the execution of the seven Martinsville youth, but he pointed out that the U. S. Supreme Court's rejection of McGee's plea indicated the protest movement inside the United States is lagging behind the international movement.

ON MONDAY, the Court announced its refusal to review the conviction of McGee, 37-year-old father of four children, whom the State of Mississippi had three times convicted and sentenced to death for the alleged rape of a white woman. Earlier, the Court rejected a petition for review from the Martinsville Seven, convicted and sentenced to death by the State of Virginia also for the alleged rape of a white woman.

The seven Martinsville frame-up victims face execution on Feb. 2 and G. McGee, if his motion for a re-hearing by the U. S. Supreme Court is again denied within the next few days, will then be given a new execution date.

McGee received his last stay of execution after a mass delegation led by the Civil Rights Congress went to Jackson, Mississippi, to plead his case. There members of

the delegation were beaten by organized hoodlums. But the protest movement forced the Supreme Court to order a stay of execution. Gov. Field Wright reported that he had received more than 1,200 telegrams and letters from countries around the world, including China and Czechoslovakia.

A NATIONAL people's delegation, sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress and the Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven, is scheduled to meet in Richmond on Tuesday, Jan. 30 to urge Gov. Battle to grant a day and free the men.

Meanwhile, demands for their freedom continue to reach President Truman and Governor Battle from around the world. Excerpts from the latest protests against the Virginia legal lynching follow.

Free German Youth of Western Germany, West Zone Headquarters, Dusseldorf—"Our protest against the sentence of the Martinsville Seven and our demand that it be set aside has been sent to High Commissioner McCloy, Gov. Battle and the United Nations."

Semakala Mulumba, head of Bakata Party of Uganda, East Africa, now exiled in London, in a cable

to Gov. Battle—"Stay execution. Demand court release lads immediately."

From the same African leader, a telegram to Prime Minister Attlee of England—"Britain is now America's close ally. Africans are anxiously watching to see what you will do to help save innocent Martinsville Negro lads."

The French Committee of Democratic Youth, in a cable to President Truman—"In the name of all the progressive youth of France, we raise an indignant protest against the rejection by the Supreme Court of the appeal of the Martinsville Seven."

Over the weekend, the Civil Rights Congress also received copies of a cable to President Truman and Gov. Battle, by the Women's International Democratic Federation.

The Martinsville Seven were tried by all-white juries in a series of quick trials and found guilty despite the contradictory evidence by the women, who has since disappeared.

Never in the history of the state of Virginia has a white man been executed for rape. Since 1908, however, 44 Negroes have been put to death by Virginia, on the same charge.

## Tenants Fight Dems, GOP on Rent Hikes

By Michael Singer

The fight to block the Dewey landlord rent rises proposed by Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick last Monday to the State Legislature is becoming more and more a tenant fight against both major parties in Albany. Despite a statement by Democratic

leaders that they would oppose the McGoldrick 15 percent rent increase recommendations, every sign pointed to a bipartisan deal similar to the one last year which resulted in a one-vote Republican victory for the state rent law.

Newspaper headlines about "Democrats Open Rent War in Albany" are phony. Neither Democratic Assembly leader Irwin Steingut nor his counterpart Sen. Elmer Quinn, have begun to draft a real rent control law incorporating demands made by the 500 strong Tenant Lobby in the Capitol last Tuesday.

Instead, the Democratic strategists have shown their hand by privately rejecting Assemblyman Louis Peck's proposal for a two-day public hearing on the McGoldrick plan in New York City "within two weeks."

The Tenants Lobby, sponsored by the New York Tenants Welfare and Consumer Council, had representatives of trade unions, community groups and the American Labor Party from the five boroughs and upstate areas. They conducted a militant demonstration and contacted scores of legislators from both parties.

Four major demands were submitted by the tenants: scrap the McGoldrick Plan, pass real rent control with a ban on evictions, adopt anti-discrimination housing

laws, and apply rent control to all housing, including those built on or before Feb. 1, 1949.

Sen. Fred G. Moritt of Brooklyn and Assemblyman Peck were the two most outspoken legislators who promised a vigorous fight for these demands. Peck has already introduced five measures dealing with bans on restrictive covenants and jimmie landlord practices. Republican-ALP Sen. William J. Bianchi of Manhattan has proposed a bill to amend the Austin-Wicks anti-discrimination law so that it specifically applies to Stuyvesant Town.

Sen. Bianchi last week introduced another bill including all the proposals of the Tenant Council and the ALP for rent control.

In the City Council three Brooklyn Democrats—Jeremiah Bloom, Abraham Sussman, and Jack Kranis, all from low-income areas—introduced a resolution calling on the Legislature to reject the McGoldrick Plan. Mayor Impellitteri, in a cautious statement, said he was against "lifting controls."

It is clear that the Democrats who, in the main, represent areas with strong tenant movements, are stalling on the issue.

The tenants who jarred the bipartisan complacency in Albany last Tuesday warned the legislators that they would "return again and again and in greater numbers." Plans for weekend delega-

bring world war closer. It will isolate the American people from all decent humanity. It will bring huge casualties to our own boys.

The country should not fall for the government's feverish propaganda for more war in Asia. Peace is within reach if the people insist on having it. Every American who seeks peace should urge the seating of China as an equal, the quitting of Korea and Formosa, and the working out of genuinely peaceful relations on that basis.

tions to local Assemblyman and Senators, telegrams and mass meetings in the communities were under way.

Far from being "hopeless," the fight for rent control and against the McGoldrick Plan is developing into a major counter-offensive in Albany. Democrats admit that enough pressure can wring important concessions from bipartisan leaders and scrap the worst sections in the McGoldrick landlord conspiracy.

The period up to Feb. 15 looms as the major test in this battle. All-out concentration by tenants, unionists, civic, consumer and minority parties in a united struggle can beat the 15 percent mass eviction threat.

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# People Aroused Over 18-Year-Old Draft, Truman Plan to Ship Troops Everywhere

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—Deluged with protests from back home against the proposed draft of 18-year-olds as well as the President's claimed right to ship troops abroad, the Senate agreed to discuss one of the issues on Tuesday. That was the narrower issue of the President's powers.

## The Payoff on Truman War Budget: More \$ for Trusts, Less for People

MEMORANDUM:

TO: WASHINGTON BUREAU, THE WORKER

FROM: EDITOR, THE WORKER

For coming edition please file story answering readers' question: How much will Truman's war budget cost me?

TO: EDITOR

FROM: WASHINGTON BUREAU

The answer is: Plenty. In dollars and cents, in high prices, shortages of goods needed at home, in longer hours to be worked—in a word, in a drastically lowered standard of living. And since it is, as Truman admits, a war budget, it can cost a fabulous sum in human suffering and human lives.

First—in dollars and cents.

The budget for fiscal 1952 will range somewhere between \$71.6 billion and \$94.4 billion, depending on how fast Truman can get industry converted to war production. Which is to say, on how fast he can spend the money.

An older generation may recall a novel, entitled, I think "Brewster's Millions," which was the sad story of a young man who inherited a million dollars with orders to spend it within a year. He had some trouble. Truman will also have trouble. In addition to the problems of finding an adequate supply of factories, raw materials and manpower on which to spend, it is quite possible he will run into opposition from the people who don't care for his brand of war mobilization—or his brand of war.

Assuming he is able to spend the minimum, this will cost American taxpayers \$71.6 billion, or roughly a third of the national income.

Taxpayers are now digging up \$5 billion a year. Truman is asking for an increase of \$16.4 billion.

Only a little more than a quarter of the \$71 billion will be paid by corporations. Individuals (40 million of them) are already paying 35 percent of the costs of the program in income taxes and another 15 percent of the cost in excise taxes (really sales taxes).

While the details of the international operations are also veiled, Truman hinted at a stepped-up program for exploiting Africa, Latin America and other colonial areas. Private capital will participate, he said, resulting in increasing supplies of strategic raw materials for Wall Street's war industries. And he might have added in increased super-profits for Wall Street, wrung from the toil of the colonial people.

For instance, under the title of natural resources Truman included \$1.3 billion for expansion of production of atomic weapons. Under transportation and communication is included \$354 million for building up the merchant marine and subsidies to ship-owners. Under commerce and industry is \$330

(Continued on Page 6)

## Union Chiefs Balk On Freeze Plan as It Draws Fire

By George Morris

The administration's drive towards a sweeping wage freeze has been temporarily snagged as top leaders of labor, acting through the United Labor Policy Committee, told the Wage Stabilization Board they would not play ball unless "across-the-board" price control is enacted.

As Philip Murray, who spoke to newsmen on behalf of the united committee, said: "The committee is not disposed to play any part in the proceedings of the board until the government puts into effect an across-the-board anti-inflation program."

THE ATTITUDE of the United Committee, stiffened some since the pre-Christmas statement to the President accepting a wage freeze without conditions, was an obvious reflection of the growing dissatisfaction in the lower ranks of the CIO and AFL unions. Also, the more active opposition to a wage freeze from the United Electrical and other of the progressive-led unions and John L. Lewis' blanket opposition to a freeze.

But no less a factor in the rising opposition to a wage freeze was the budget submitted by Truman and the huge tax increase in the offering to pay for it. The tax hike is most likely to become the chief wage cutting method in the days to come.

LEWIS, the only major labor leader not on the United Committee whose opinion was sought by the Wage Stabilization Board last week, declared flatly that he is opposed both to wage and price control. He called upon Congress rather than the Taft-Hartley collar from the necks of the wage workers.

The unaffiliated progressive-led unions, meanwhile, have been more vigorous and vocal in their opposition to a wage freeze and the demand for real price control. The latest to act was the conference of the longshoremen's caucus of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union held in Longview, Washington. That union, headed by Harry Bridges, also opposed any move to outlaw strikes.

Earlier the General Executive Board of the UE sharply rapped the President's emergency declaration and the demanded wage freeze. A similar position was taken by the board of the International Fur and Leather Workers.

There was unanimity on one demand, however; all segments of the labor movement are calling for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. The United Committee's statement pleads the law is an "un-stabilizing factor" and should be repealed.

THE AFL-CIO United Committee, presenting its statement a day after Lewis made known his position, contained a series of demands in addition to price control. The United Committee would

(Continued on Page 7)

A vote on even this narrow issue was forced by the peace movement of the American people, and it is they who can enlarge the issue to force a declaration of peace—not war.

Congress Majority leader Ernest McFarland (D-Ariz), after a meeting with the Democratic policy committee, told newsmen he was convinced President Truman has that "right."

"But there is no objection for the Senate to have an opportunity to vote upon the question of military aid to the signers of the Atlantic Pact," he said.

The fact is, however, that the agreement to begin the voting next Tuesday on even a related question constitutes an important, if strategic, retreat for the Truman forces.

Only last Thursday the President told a press conference he would send troops anywhere in the world without congressional consent if he thought necessary. The storm of protest has forced even Administration stalwarts in the Senate to trim their sails to the gale of public opinion.

Under Senate procedure, the vote would normally come on Senate Resolution No. 8 introduced by minority leader Kenneth Wherry (R-Neb) which says:

"Resolved, that it is the sense of the Senate that no ground forces of the United States should be assigned to duty in the European area for the purposes of the North Atlantic treaty pending the formulation of a policy with respect thereto by the Congress."

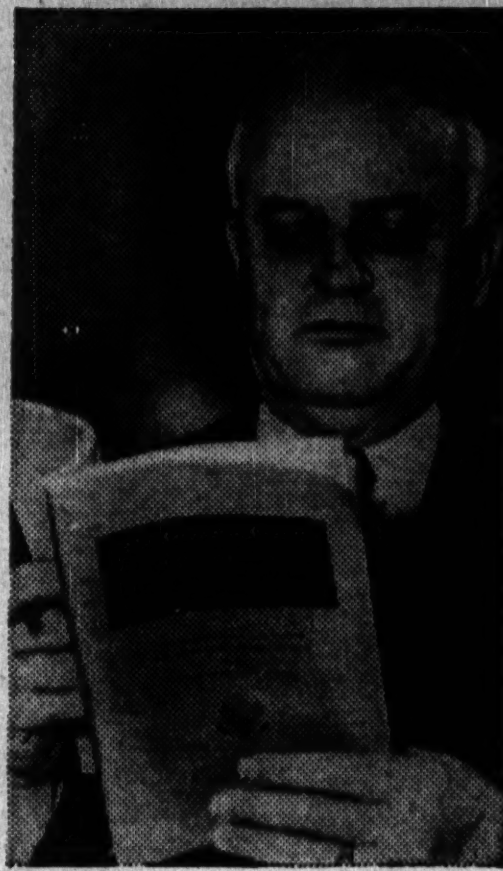
The wording of the Wherry resolution is a typical GOP maneuver to appeal to peace sentiment by appearing to oppose war moves while keeping the door open for a subsequent vote in support of that specific war move.

Debate will be limited, with each Senator permitted 20 minutes.

The strategy of the Administration will be to offer a motion to send the Wherry resolution to committee, where it would be buried indefinitely. The first test vote is expected to come on that motion.

Administration forces have already begun a campaign of pressure. It is believed the Administration forces, with some help from Republicans like Sen. Wayne Morse (R-Ore) and Charles Tobey (R-NH) have a slight edge at this moment. However, if grass roots sentiment makes itself heard intensively by that time, the odds may change.

If the Administration motion should be successful, the Wherry resolution would go to a committee, which would hold hearings. McFarland hinted that by that



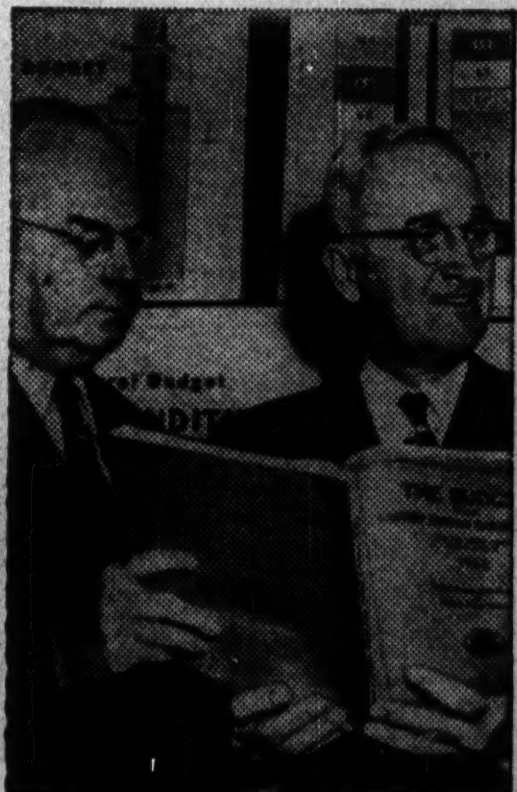
SEN. KENNETH S. WHERRY  
Typical GOP Maneuvers

time Gen. Dwight Eisenhower would be back from Europe and be a witness at such a hearing.

In New York last night, Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) said that sending our troops to Europe without Congressional consent would be a move "to set up a dictatorship in the United States."

Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill) in a Senate speech yesterday departed from his usual role of complete support for the administration by agreeing with the GOP that the President should get the "specific consent" of Congress before shipping more troops to Europe. Douglas, however, favors giving "specific consent." He said he would offer a resolution approving the Brussels agreement under which American troops are committed.

Douglas would also take Franco, Tito and Chiang Kai-shek into the anti-Communist alliance, he said, and would favor blockading the coast of China with the U.S. Navy.



SUPER WAR BUDGET is held by Treasury Secretary Snyder and President Truman.

### POINT OF ORDER

## Equality of Sacrifice

By Alan Max

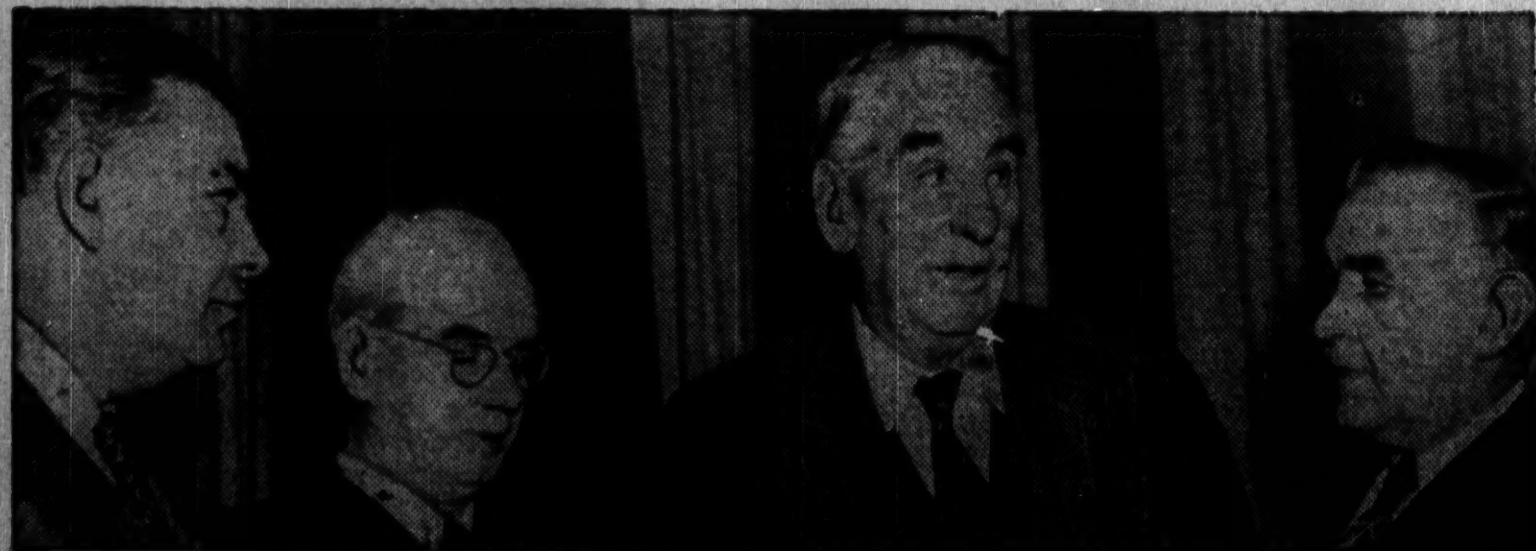
I see by the President's message to Congress that all of us are in for greater sacrifices. Naturally this applies to workers and bosses alike.

The workers will work longer hours and the bosses will work the workers longer hours.

The workers will have to bear the strain of higher taxes and the bosses will have to bear the strain of higher profits.

The workers will be called on to speed up and the bosses will be called on to speed up the war.

The workers will be called on to take a lower living standard and the bosses will be called on to take the workers' lower living standard with a stiff upper lip.



AT WASHINGTON MEETING of Federal Wage Board are (left to right): George E. Harrison of the AFL, Philip Murray of the CIO, Wage Stabilization Director Cyrus Ching, and Al Hayes of the International Association of Machinists.



# The Outcry of America Grows: 'BRING OUR BOYS HOME'

By Joseph North

The outcry to bring our boys home from Korea continues to rise throughout the nation, and has become so powerful, particularly in the midwest rural areas that the State Senate of North Dakota joined the chorus this week.

Herbert Pell, former state head of the Democratic Party in New York, urged immediate negotiation for world peace "while our boys are still alive."

Mothers, whose letters continue to flood the mail-box sections of newspapers, are urging that peace groups be formed to fight against war.

Below is a sampling of the typical expressions that are appearing in newspapers throughout America:

## N. Dakota Senate Acts

BISMARCK, N. D.—The North Dakota State Senate—by a vote of 36 to 5—has passed a resolution demanding Congress and President Truman order American troops out of Korea.

The resolution said America entered the Korean conflict without first determining if it was worth the risk or if the country was willing to accept the risk.

## He Remembers MacA.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A veteran of Gen. MacArthur's command during the last war gives the general a bristling going over in a recent issue of the Commercial Appeal, the local newspaper.

"The general's creed as a soldier's selfless sacrifice and modest devotion to his cause was courageously demonstrated," notes the writer, "when he served as Chief of Staff under President Hoover. With bold courage, drawn bayonets, tear gas and tanks he chased the veterans of World War I out of Washington."

As an "example" of MacArthur's "great spirit of democracy," the ex-GI cites the General's fabulous financial holdings in the Orient.

## 91 Percent of Poll

WHEELING, W. Va.—Ninety-one percent of persons casting ballots in the "What's Your Opinion" poll being conducted here by the News Register favors withdrawal of U. S. troops from Korea, the newspaper announced in a two-column page one story. Fifty-one percent of the voters in the straw poll, the paper added, favor an "immediate try for a negotiated peace with Russia."

One balloter asked if it would not be possible to send ballots to "our boys in the armed forces." Their answers, he said, would make "interesting reading."

## From a Negro GI

DURHAM, N. C.—The Carolina Times, a leading Negro weekly in this area of the Black Belt, carries a main headline across page one that says: "Get Us Out Of Korea" Pleads W. Salem Soldier.

The story, datelined from Winston-Salem, tells of a letter written by a soldier, who asked that his name not be used, urged that something be done to "get us out of Korea. I don't know why they don't get us out of here and then talk over the situation," he said.

## Negro Readers Tell Hope for 1951

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Louisville Defender, a leading Negro newspaper of the state, polled readers with the question "What Did You Wish For Most In The New Year" and received the answer "world peace." The replies were unanimous.

Mrs. Lois Taylor, clerk, said "My wish for the New Year is a wish for world peace and equal opportunities for all minority groups."

## Send Us What People Are Saying

What the newspapers call "The Great Debate" continues to rage throughout the land. But it is less a "debate" than a spontaneous grass-roots outcry to bring our boys back home from Korea.

Furthermore, as the people, by the millions, discuss the issues they reveal profound disillusionment with Truman's promises. And they raise profound questions—as letters on this page show. They declare that the billionaires rake in profits that are unprecedented while our boys are sacrificed. And they challenge our foreign policy, our A-bomb plans, and begin to insist that socialism and capitalism can live together in one world.

We thank our readers for continuing their valuable services in clipping the letters from the newspapers, and sending them to us. We also urge that, in addition, they write us what people are saying and doing in the shops and communities about peace.

"We are writing to the ones we can, trying to get them to get us out. All we want to do is to get out of here."

## 66% in Indiana Poll

INDIANAPOLIS.—Sixty-six percent of those polled by churches in Burlington, Ind., voted to "get out of the present theatre of war in Asia and stay out," Ralph Phillips, a Burlington resident, said in a letter to the Indianapolis Star.

## 98 to 0: Quit Korea

RICHMOND, Va.—Frank Porter, commentator for radio station WXGI here, polled his listeners yesterday on:

"Should we pull our men out of Korea?"

Porter received 98 telephone calls within a few minutes after he put the question on the air.

The result was 98-0 in favor of quitting Korea.

## Letters to Washington

DETROIT.—The Detroit Free Press carries a big story titled "What Are the Writers from Home Telling Their Legislators" which reveals that thousands are demanding the United States "pull out of Korea, Japan and Europe." Items in this report include:

Sen. Ives (R-NY) says his mail shows "a loss of confidence in Washington leadership. People don't understand what's going on here." Sen. Capehart (R-Ind) is told by his readers they "don't like the U. S. situation. What are they fighting over there for?" is a common query.

There is much bitterness from wives and relatives of reservists called to active duty. Many young mothers think they will lose their homes, Capehart's mail reveals.

Rep. Ford (R-Mich) says Grand Rapids writers have deluged him

with letters demanding U. S. pull out of Korea, Japan and Europe.

Senator Douglas (D-Ill) reveals that "a strong majority urges the U. S. to get out of Korea and demands Truman get rid of Acheson."

Rep. Dingell, (D-Mich) says most of the Detroit writers complain about the handling of the reservist problem.

Senator-elect Nixon (R-Cal) says that a typical letter is the following: "It's not now the question of who pushed whom. Thirty thousand casualties add up to war. That's the answer to any question you might bring up." The California theme is "pull out of Korea."

Sen. Thye (R-Minn) says that mail is running 10 to 1 against the Administration policies.

## 'End War',--Labor Spokesmen; Cite Peril to Living Standard

Labor's powerful voice for peace was heard this past week when spokesmen for a quarter million furriers, electrical industry workers and warehousemen urged an end to the war in Korea.

They showed how the war drive was undermining the trade union and living standards and urged cooperation with neighborhood, labor and church organizations working for peace.

A resolution, unanimously adopted, by the general executive board of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union "reaffirmed the determined stand for peace unanimously adopted" by their convention, "for disarmament of all nations and for outlawing the atom bomb."

The three-state district council of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers approved a program "to fight for our wages and to fight for peace in the world." The spokesmen of 40,000 workers in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota called on President Truman to end the so-called "emergency" declaring that the union would resist any wage freeze.

SOME 300 DELEGATES heard UE secretary-treasurer Julius Empsak declare that the present government policies "can only lead to war."

He said the "big question for us is how to work to shift the government policy from peace to war."

The two day council meeting heard reports on how workers in the factories were fighting back against wage freeze, speed-up, increased taxes and the threat to lengthen the straight-time work week.

DAVID LIVINGSTON, District 65 president, said in New York at the shop stewards meeting representing 40,000 warehouse, department store, food processing and office workers that "our members want the slaughter to end. We say to all—settle all differences around the conference table."

Livingston proposed cooperative action of union locals with neighborhood, labor and church organizations working for peace.

His report detailed the impact of the war among the American people and called for a reversal of the Truman administration's present plans to impose a permanent war economy over the nation. He charged that "anti-labor forces" have been placed in the "saddle, hell-bent for war."

## 'So we can come home'

Editor, The Worker:

Below is a copy of a letter from a local boy in Korea.  
December 14, 1950  
Korea

Dear Arlene:

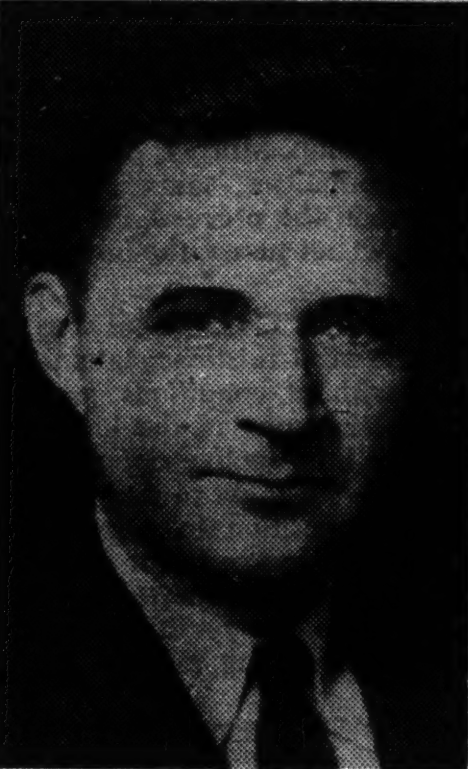
I sure was glad to hear from you again and to hear you are sending me a package. Sure can use something good to eat. Well, I had one more birthday in the Army. Yesterday made the third one now. Didn't seem much like a birthday.

I got four letters yesterday, first ones I've had in a long time. Even got one from my "buddy" in the 7th Division. Right now, we're just laying on a hill waiting for orders to move out. Don't know where we are going but hope it's some place where we can take a bath and get cleaned up a little. I'm so dirty and covered with lice and everything, it's a shame. I hope this war is all over with and we get to come home pretty soon. Sure would be nice to see everybody again.

They say Curtis (his son) is sure getting big and is going to school now. Wonder how he likes it.

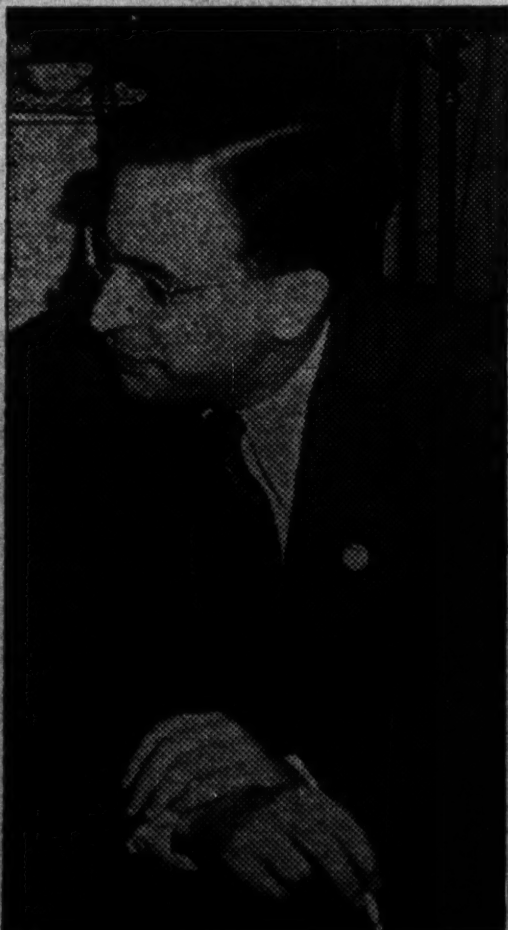
Will be waiting for your package and also a long letter. Thanks for the Christmas card.

All my love,  
Your brother,  
KENNY



JULIUS EMSPAK  
"Must Shift to Peace"

The furriers resolution called for immediate negotiations to obtain a peaceful settlement of the Korean war. "We stand for friendship, cooperation and trade among the nations and for settlement of all international disputes through peaceful negotiations," the furriers declared.



DAVID LIVINGSTON  
"Settle All Differences"

## 'NEGOTIATE PEACE' UNION TELLS TRUMAN

MADISON, Wis.—An AFL local in the Ray-O-Vac Co. plant here unanimously voted to send wires to Pres. Truman and Secretary Acheson that they "negotiate a total peace." The wires also opposed a national sales tax.

About 150 employees of the company sent the wires which were signed by W. C. Skaar, president and Harold Edman, secretary of the Federal local which is No. 19587 (AFL).

The text of the wire followed: "We assembled urge you to negotiate a total peace based on equality and justice for all peoples and not on the promotion of profits for a few. We also strongly oppose a national sales tax."

The report appeared in the Wisconsin State Journal.

## Oppose Truman Policy

CLEVELAND.—An article by Karl Keyerleber, in the Cleveland Plain Dealer reveals that 16 discussion meetings in the city and suburbs "uncovered a disturbing picture of opposition to major administration moves involving China and confusion about U. S. aims and obligations in the Far East."

The meetings, he says, attended by 463 Greater Clevelanders felt, in their majority "that Red China should be admitted to the United Nations." This was announced by Jack Gergen, director of "Cleveland's global minded Council on World Affairs," under whose auspices the meetings were held.

Eighty percent voted against calling the Chinese aggressors. A majority favored admitting the Chinese Government into the UN.

## Students Act

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Moviegoers coming from a theatre showing "All Quiet on the Western Front" were met by University of Michigan students circulating petitions asking for Big Five negotiations on Peace in Korea and withholding of the atom bomb, the Detroit News reports.

The petitions circulated by members of campus religious organizations are addressed to President Truman. The circulators hope to get 10,000 signatures. They declared the petitions represent a sincere effort to achieve "a Christian settlement in Korea."



# Students Bitter at Draft As War Jitters Hit Campus

By Louise Mitchell

"I used to be interested in my marks but now I am more concerned with what arrives in the mailbox each morning."

That is the way a New York University student summed up his lack of interest in school work and dread of being drafted.

"Naturally I'm frightened about having to cut my school studies short," said the graduating pre-law student over a cup of coffee in a luncheonette frequented by NYU students. "I don't have the same ambition as before and my studies don't interest me any more."

Preferring to remain anonymous, the young 20-year-old said that, "I'm in a nervous state and I catch myself doing less school work although it is not deliberate."

He said that the final examinations for graduation which he was now taking "seemed unimportant," and added flippantly, "I'm going to flunk out anyway."

The student added that he was "not proud" of his feelings but "if I could get out of the draft I would run."

**HIS ATTITUDE** to school work bears out the findings of a recently released survey in 55 colleges throughout the country which show that the war jitters have struck the campuses. Students are adopting a "hell with it" approach to their work because of the uncertainty of the world and their own futures, it declared. Soon-to-be drafted youngsters feel, "Why study to be a soldier, anyway," the report revealed.

Another student sipping coffee before class said he intended to drop out of school at the end of this term.

"What's the use of getting drafted in the middle of the term and losing all the credits for your work," he explained.

Calling the war a "bastard war" because the general public goes about its own sweet business while kids are getting killed, the student said he and his friends "don't give a damn."

"We gotta live today because tomorrow we may die," he emphasized.

"The fellows from 20 to 26 are getting it in the neck," said another student. "Most of them were in the last war and now have to face it again."

**ONLY THE FAMILIES** of men in the army know there's a war on, he continued, "The rest are trying to sit this one out."

A lackadaisical attitude toward the war exists among many students, another student averred.

"If you interrupt your whole life it means nothing to Congress," he continued. "Only if you get killed or wounded you or your family get some benefits."

Veteran-students at the College feel in a slightly better position, a veteran-student explained, "because we did our time already. They'll have to call the others before they get to us."

One student said he was going to enlist so that if he is called he can get his degree without taking final examinations.

Only one student said he was "not afraid to go" to war because he felt that war between the United States and the Soviet Union was "inevitable" so that he "might as well get it over with."

To this, some of his friends commented, "And it might be all over with you."

## Letters from mine, factory and field

### Docker Takes Another Look at Screening

SEATTLE

Because it is so easy to moan that "all is lost," I believe it is necessary to examine some of the very real shortcomings in the fight against "screening" in the Seattle Longshore local.

First let's face the facts. The membership by substantial votes went in favor of:

- Supporting the Coast Guard-Waterfront Employer, union-busting program.

- Instructing its delegates to the Longview Coast Caucus to do likewise.

This certainly doesn't mean that the brothers in Local 1-19 are in favor of smashing their union; it does mean there's a lot of confusion. And it does mean that those carrying the ball for the boss and the Coast Guard were able to take advantage of it even to the extent of selling the "screening" program as a necessary move to "protect the union."

They spread the word around that only a "few Communists" or guys who had "stuck their necks out" would get hurt and while this is "too bad" the victims should be willing to make this "sacrifice" to keep the union from being smashed.

Current waterfront gossip has it that only a "dozen" brothers will not get their "Waterfront Security Cards." Of course, this line is phony. It was effective only because in my opinion we failed to place the proper emphasis on the fact that the "screening" program is a "union-busting" program.

A lot of work wasn't done among the membership which should have been done and much of the work that was done on the narrow basis that if the program went into effect this brother or that brother wouldn't be able to work.

It doesn't matter whether 12 brothers or 12 dozen brothers will get screened off the job on the first round. The issue is simply that

once the screening program is in effect the Coast Guard and the Waterfront Employers will say who will and who won't work.

The finky "Waterfront Security Cards" can be picked up at will and as the Coast Guard says these aren't "passes," a "higher form of security" can be demanded of waterfront workers at any time and on a minute's notice.

Once screening is in effect the ILWU will have surrendered all control over who can work. We will have surrendered our right to iron out beefs and protect our members from arbitrary acts of discrimination. Our hiring hall will be something on which we can pay the rent but not say who is going to get dispatched out of it.

These are points which we have not made sufficiently clear. It is late but not too late to correct it. The fight against screening is not over by a long shot. But we do need more and better work.

Seattle Docker.

### Joe Curran's Excuses for Union-Busting

Editor, The Worker:

The shipowners, utilizing the war 'emergency' to sharpen their attacks against the maritime workers all down the line, are now preparing to open their "Second Front" in the form of raiding the Marine Cooks and Steward's Union! Their objective being to company-unionize and militarize the whole maritime industry, and they MUST smash all organized opposition to this program. That's why their labor-lieutenant, Joe Curran, and two of his henchmen have gone to the West coast "to survey marine conditions there . . . and organize the marine cooks." In other words, to set up the apparatus for this union-raiding drive.

But Curran and the shipowners have problems! First because the MC&S is a pretty solid union whose unity and strength was tested during the 98-day strike in 1948 out of which they won the best contract in the industry. Their

membership has been outstanding for its militant resistance to the shipowners' blacklisting program which, in the last six months, has operated under the label of "screening."

Secondly, because the overwhelming majority of the rank and file of the National Maritime Union are honest trade unionists who still have deep rooted, democratic convictions and would never endorse or engage in raiding or scab activities against a sister union anywhere! Further, we NMU members have a healthy respect for the MC&S because of the high standards of wages and working conditions which they have established in the recent period and the gains that Maritime unity won for all of us in 1946.

So Curran and the companies know they must have outside help in order to achieve their aims. That's the meaning of his conferences with the CIO's Allan

Haywood and other West coast officials. Help in terms of professional goons and raiders! They are also banking heavily on new workers coming into the industry since the Korean "police action"; young first-trip seaman who have no trade union experience and consequently don't know the score. In the months ahead, Curran will pressure these workers into taking over MC&S contract ships, in return for a "full-book" membership in the NMU.

The situation in maritime today is of concern to the whole labor movement, not only because of the decisive role the maritime workers have played in many of labor's struggles, but in addition this is one more example of the proven lesson that red-baiting is the major weapon of the worst enemies of labor; "stopping Communism" a most convenient "excuse" for every rotten, union-busting program these enemies of labor might attempt.

An NMU Rank and Filer

## The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854. Cable Address: "Daiwerk." New York, N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
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	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER	\$3.00	\$5.75	\$10.00
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## Imperialism-The Key Word

WE HEAR THE WORD imperialism everywhere these days.

We Americans are not used to the word.

It was V. I. Lenin, the genius whose death in January 1924 we are commemorating in this issue, who really discovered the biggest and most important truth of modern society—that all the big capitalist powers without exception have become imperialist. Lenin proved that in an epoch-making book titled "Imperialism, The Highest Stage of Capitalism." It is available in a cheap paper edition published by International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., N.Y.C.

**WHAT IS IMPERIALISM?** Is it true that Wall Street and the Washington government are imperialist? Lenin cut through all the phony talk and got down to brass tacks. He proved:

1. That all big capitalist states are ruled today by a new type of capitalist—the finance capitalist.

This is a combination of the industrial and banking monopolies into a single oligarchy. The banks run the country. This is true in every big capitalist state. It is dramatically true in the U. S. A. of 1950. Four hundred banker-industrialists monopolize the major industries of the nation.

2. This financial power is a monopoly power. It really dominates the nation's economic life from top to bottom. It has replaced the old-type "free competition" with monopoly, and with huge monopolies warring against each other for world domination.

3. This Wall Street monopoly seeks world markets, world supplies of cheap raw materials, cheap labor, and a field for super-profits out of its investments.

This is the real cause of all wars in the world since World War I. Both world wars arose out of the struggle between rival imperialist groups, only in World War II, the effort of the Axis monopolies to defeat their British-U. S. rivals could only succeed if they conquered the world. This forced the British-U. S. rulers to accept finally the Soviet Union's plan for collective security against fascist conquest. Had these powers accepted this in 1938 there would not have been a world war.

**WALL STREET MONOPOLY** is desperate, parasitic, and decaying. It cannot run the economy any longer except as a war economy. It desperately seeks war and domination of the world's colonies and markets. The old imperialisms dumped goods. The new imperialism seeks to seize the financial control of all nations and peoples through the export of capital—private investment. For this, it builds huge armies. It starts to talk about freedom and "Soviet imperialism" to mask its own aggressive plans.

Behind the entire Truman Doctrine of "containing Communism" is the drive of the "surplus" Wall Street capital for world conquest. America's productive machinery is so vast that only by turning the world into a dominated market can Wall Street hope to hang on to its power. Otherwise it faces crisis after crisis, increasing anarchy and the rising anger of the people seeking a way out of their misery. Imperialism makes socialism inevitable.

**LENIN'S ANALYSIS** SHOWS the stupidity of the "Soviet imperialism" lie. No socialist state can be imperialist. It has no need to. The more it makes the higher the standard of living for all.

Socialism does not need colonies to exploit, or cheap labor to hire to keep its profits up, as Wall Street does. It never faces the lunatic problem of "over production." The buying power of the people rises as production rises. Here it is the opposite. Here, Wall Street is afraid to produce "too much"; the people cannot buy it back.

The new Wall Street style imperialism operates through hidden financial deals which take over such big countries as France, Italy, and which penetrates into Britain too. It takes over entire nations through "security pacts" and Marshall Plan "aid."

Lenin proved all of that. He showed us how to fight for peace, democracy and socialism against this monster of imperialist war. Lenin taught that socialism can live peacefully along side of capitalism, provided the imperialists can be forced to remain at peace.

This is the great peace and socialist ideal which inspires mankind today. It is the great heritage of Lenin, the simple man and great scientist who loved humanity.



## Truman Budget

(Continued from Page 3)

million for applying economic controls including, of course, some form of wage freeze.

The President's Council of Economic Advisers said in its recent report that most of the new taxes will have to be levied against the people as the corporations cannot stand any additional "burdens" without losing their "incentives."

In an editorial Wednesday the Wall Street Journal commented gleefully that the government has recognized it must raise taxes on the "common man" rather than on corporations and wealthy individuals.

Perhaps the government realizes, the Journal continued, that even if it taxes corporations, the tax is always "sooner or later" passed on to the consumer.

How much larger will be the tax on the average family?

Remember that last October the new 20 percent hike in withholding tax went into effect? It is raising less than \$3 billion a year. To raise an additional six billion via the withholding tax will require a hike five times that of last October.

The politicians agree that for the government to take such a bite out of the workers' paycheck, openly and without concealment, would result in a revolt of the voters with the Democrats and Republicans both being thrown out of office. Therefore, while they expect to boost the withholding tax considerably, they will collect a part of the increase through some kind of Federal sales tax.

The Wall Street Journal predicts it will be a five percent Federal retail sales tax which will raise about five billion dollars.

Such a tax would fall on food, clothes and house furnishings. On radios, television sets, cosmetics and movies the tax will, of course be four or five times higher than five percent.

But on these items which take about 50 percent of the income of the moderate income family, the tax will be exceedingly onerous. A family with an annual income of \$3,000 would thus pay an additional \$100, which means roughly

a wage cut of \$2 a week. A family with an income of \$5,000 a year would pay \$3.25 a week in extra sales taxes.

A progressive labor economist here estimates that the family with a \$3,000 income is already paying \$700 a year in federal, state and local taxes. With the new budget, he says, the tax will rise to about \$1,000 or a third of his income.

**PRICES**  
Perhaps a more acutely painful form of the cost of the war program will be the higher prices we will pay for everything we buy. Last Tuesday the government announced that food prices had in two weeks risen 1.2 percent and were at their highest in history.

### SHORTAGES

Under the Truman war budget, there will be no private homes built and fewer apartment or rental houses. There will be fewer refrigerators, washing machines, radios, television sets, pots and pans.

### SOCIAL SERVICES

Truman said he was cutting all "nondefense" expenditures: Housing, public health, education, and other social services are being curtailed to the vanishing point. This affects all low-income groups. It hits hard at Negro families, especially in rural areas.

### FREEDOM

This budget assumes the application of economic controls including some form of wage freeze. If appropriates money for manpower controls. It appropriates money to make the FBI a more powerful Gestapo and provides \$600,000 for the McCarran Act Board.

And finally, since this is war budget, it will take its toll of manpower. Or perhaps we should add youth power. Because Truman wants to draft our eighteen-year-old sons into the armed forces.

If I had the space here I would ask: Why, why? when, after all, there is such an easy alternative under which we could be happy, prosperous and free. That alternative begins with abandoning the war program and submitting all differences with the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Government to discussion and negotiation.

—ROB. F. HALL

## Try to Quell Resistance To Dewey Dictator Bill

Republican legislative leaders in New York State are trying to quell the mass public clamor against Gov. Dewey's "dictatorship" bill by giving all sorts of assurances that it will be drastically "amended" before passage.

Under the guise of a "civil defense" system, the bill would give Dewey more legal power than any public official has ever possessed in the state, and probably the nation.

Under its terms, he would be able to suspend virtually all laws and constitutional guarantees whenever an "enemy attack" was "imminent." The Governor has not been backward in proclaiming it as his belief that such a time is now.

Among the laws suspended would be those protecting labor conditions and the right to strike; constitutional provisions for freedom of speech, press and assembly; local government rights; even rights of property, which Dewey would be able to seize at will.

The measure bears a striking likeness, in its effects, to the notorious Article 48 of the German Constitution under which Hitler was legally able, in 1933, to crush all democratic freedoms in the name of "national emergency."

★

**INTRODUCED** Jan. 3, the bill was greeted with such bitter hostility from all parts of the state, and from all sections of the people, that Dewey has had to "disclaim" any desire for a personal dictatorship, suggest 30 days of "study," and amendments along lines suggested after study.

Actually, aim of the Governor's apparent retreat was simply to gain time to permit the mood of

bitter opposition to simmer down. The state Republican newsletter predicts the Governor will be given the powers "substantially" as outlined in the bill.

The public opposition, expressed in thousands of wires, letters and phone calls pouring into the capital in Albany and to the individual members of the Legislature, reflects the general state of popular uneasiness with the bipartisan war program.

Democratic Party leaders in Albany have been playing their usual shiftily bi-partisan game. Before the measure was proposed, they promised Dewey unswerving support in his "civil defense" policies. When it was projected, one courageous rank-and-file Democratic senator from Brooklyn, Fred Moritt, assailed it from the floor as an un-American seizure of power by an individual.

He was slapped down by the Democratic leadership, which proceeded to pussyfoot for several days, waiting to see which way the public winds would blow. When they clearly blew in directions unfavorable to the measure, the Democratic leaders attacked it, suggesting it be "amended" with their cooperation.

The American Labor Party, on the other hand, has unequivocally demanded it be defeated right down the line. Many of the smaller town newspapers, as well as a number of organizations and thousands of individuals, have expressed similar views. The ALP has called on the Legislature to hold public hearings before it acts.

and Sunday evenings, Jan. 20 and 21. Extra—excerpts from Maxim Gorki's "Lower Depths" featuring the world-renowned Moscow Art Players. Two showings each night, Saturday, 8:30 and 10:30; Sunday, 8 and 10. Dancing all evenings in our new Social Hall. Donation 83c plus tax. MRS. ALBERT MALTZ speaks: Movie "The Hollywood Ten." Sun., Jan. 21, 8:15 p.m. Fourth North Club ALP, 82 Second Ave. Sub. 35c.

**"PSYCHOANALYSIS"**—Its use and misuse—by Mildred Burgum, noted psychoanalyst-author, articles and reviews—Journal of Orthopsychiatry, Science and Society, other periodicals on psychiatry—Discussion and Social—ALP, 230 W. 80th St. (B'way) 8:30. Sub. 75c.

**"THE SOVIET UNION TODAY"**—An eyewitness report will be topic of the Jefferson School Sunday Forum. The speaker will be George Marion; author of "All Quiet in the Kremlin." Neal Burroughs, Chairman and entertainment by Vera Nicholoff. Refreshments served. 8 p.m. Sub. \$1.

**Bronx**  
MIKE GOLD will speak on "Rise and Fall of American Literature." Sun. Jan. 21 8:30 p.m. 683 Allerton Ave. Refreshments. Sub. 60c.

**INTERVALE THEATRE**—brilliant epic film of the French Revolution "La Marseillaise" and "North Korea." 1311 Intervale Ave. (cor. Freeman St.) Two showings 8 and 10 p.m. Sub. 50c.

**LIKE TO SING** with Bob Decormier? Join the Jewish Young Folksingers at their first sing and social. Sunday, Jan. 21, 2 p.m. at the Freeman St. YM-WHA on Southern Blvd. Freeman St. Station, IRT, Bronx. Songs of Jewish People, Negro People, Labor, Freedom.

**Brooklyn**  
CHARLES RILEY, poet and author lectures. Tonight 8:30 p.m. at Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Topic: "Material Aspects of Psychology." FILM—"Hangman Also Die." Dance, meet the people after the show. Sunday, Jan. 21, 8 p.m. 1703 Pitkin Ave. Brownsville JYF. Contribution 50c.

**RATES:**  
35 cents per line in the Daily Worker  
40 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker  
6 words constitute a line  
Minimum charge 3 lines  
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For Monday's issue  
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## ATTENTION

## The Worker

INVITES  
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TO HONOR

## NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

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### MARITIME PEACE DELEGATES REPORT:

JESSE GRAY, Leading Rank and File Seaman

- World Peace Congress
- Word Maritime Congress
- Tour of European Ports

Guest Speaker: NICHOLAS KALOUDIS,  
Gen'l Sec'y, Fed. of Greek Maritime Unions

Friday, January 26th, 8 p.m. at 575 6th St. All Entertainment  
YUGOSLAV HALL, 405 West 41st St. Adm. 50c

Admission: N. Y. Maritime Peace Com. - Greek Seamen's Com. for Peace

## what's on SATURDAY

### Manhattan

**"TIME IN THE SUN"** Sergei Eisenstein's powerful epic, telling the story of Mexico's great revolutionary struggle will be presented by the Midtown Film Circle at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.), on Saturday and Sunday evenings, Jan. 20 and 21. Extra—excerpts from Maxim Gorki's "Lower Depths" featuring the world-renowned Moscow Art Players. Two showings each night, Saturday, 8:30 and 10:30; Sunday, 8 and 10. Dancing all evenings in our new Social Hall. Donation 83c plus tax.

**LABOR DANCE-A-ROUND**, the best square and folk dancing in town. New callers and performances. Sat. eve. Jan. 20th 8:30 p.m. Furriers Joint Council, 250 W. 26th St. bet. 7th and 8th Ave. Inst. fee 50c. Aup.: American Folk Song Group.

**DOUBLE BARRELED** entertainment at Harlem Civil Rights Congress, 53 W. 125th St. Film showing at 7:30 p.m. sharp: "North Star," struggle of Russian Village against sudden Nazi invasion in 1941. Plus big social evening to follow. Come have fun. Refreshments, entertainment.

**BECAUSE** of our Party enjoyed by all on Christmas, we are bringing back by "popular demand" another gala affair. Entertainment, refreshments, and dancing from 8:30 until 1? Come with your friends and meet many more. Sat. eve. ALP 93 Avenue B (cor. 6th St.) Contribution 75c.

Can the Nazi come back? Saturday Night Film Club presents "The Damned," a french film masterpiece, "packed with suspense"—Cue Magazine. 111 West 88th St. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Adm. to members \$1. Social all evening.

**LOOK NO FURTHER!** Spend another terrific Sat. nite with Maritime Distributive LYL, 11 West 18th St. Dancing, entertainment, food. Sub. 75c.

### Bronx

**RENOIR'S "LA MARSEILLAISE"** with Louis Jouvet. Produced for the popular front. Extra "Korea" stirring documentary filmed in Korea in 1948. One East Fordham Road (cor. Jerome Ave.) Promptly at 8:45 p.m. Social and refreshments after show.

### SUNDAY

### Manhattan

**"TIME IN THE SUN"** Sergei Eisenstein's powerful epic, telling the story of Mexico's great revolutionary struggle will be presented by the Midtown Film Circle at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.), on Saturday

## JOHN'S RESTAURANT

The best and largest selection of imported and domestic wines and liquors. All kinds of cocktails. Italian-American kitchen. Open till past midnight. 302 East 12th Street NYC. GRamercy 5-9531—John Pacciatti, Prop.

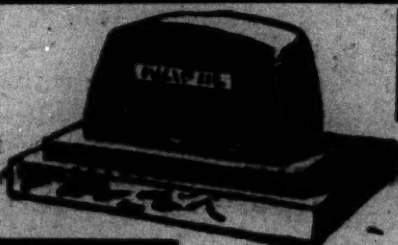
## MONUMENTS

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# 4,000 Shoe Workers Hail Sacher for Aid

By Mel Fiske

Harry Sacher, the workers' lawyer whom the court judges and New York Bar Association are trying to disbar for defending the Communist "11" has his troubles. But last week 4,000 shoe workers acclaimed him lavishly for the part he played in aiding them win a 10-cent an hour wage increase.

Packed into Manhattan Center to ratify the terms of a settlement, the 4,000 rocked the huge hall with applause for their fighting attorney.

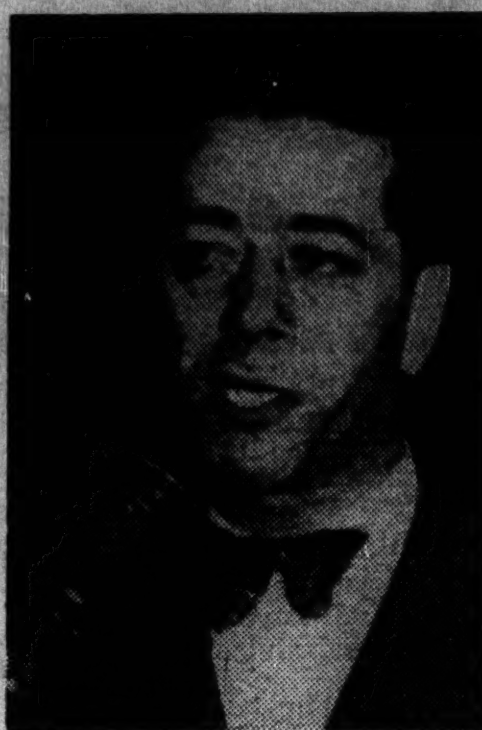
Moved by the ovation, Sacher told the cheering shoe workers: "You don't know how much this

means to me."

The tears of many older workers, seated in the first few rows of the hall, showed that they did.

Referring briefly to the frameup being applied against him, Sacher said "in my 20 years as a labor lawyer, I've made many enemies among employers and their lawyers in the bar association.

"They may try to put me in jail, or disbar me—but in your cause



HARRY SACHER

I'll always serve," he exclaimed.

SINCE JUDGE Medina handed down his vindictive jail sentence against the attorney, the bar association has acted to stop Sacher from practicing law entirely.

To the shoe workers, it was as if a boss were trying to throw one of the most active union leaders out of a shop for leading a fight to secure better wages and working conditions.

Just as they would spring to the defense of such a union leader, the shoe workers acclaimed their support of Sacher in his battle to reverse Medina's jail sentence and maintain his right to work in his chosen profession.

Sacher praised the fighting unity of the shoe workers. He said the two-week stoppage they conducted against the Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade was a "credit and example to all unions in the country."

It showed, he added, that "if contracts don't answer the needs of the working people, then it is contracts that must die and not men, women and children."

The stoppage, he explained, was an "answer to the warmongers and profiteers and those who want to profit out of the blood and sweat and tears of the working people."

What was needed, he declared, was a fight for peace by the working people, "to bring peace and quiet and prosperity in the world."

That the shoe workers agreed with, too.

## Shoe Stoppage Wins 10c Wage Hike

A two-week stoppage by 6,000 shoe workers paid off this week when the Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade caved in and gave a ten-cent cost-of-living increase.

The board's earlier refusal to negotiate with Joint Council 13, CIO United Shoe Workers, touched off the 6,000 who for months watched the cost of living climb at the same rate as the prices charged for shoes by the manufacturers.

After the walkout, the manufacturers ordered Walter Brower, the shoe industry's "impartial" arbitrator, to crack down. Brower complied by directing the manufacturers to withhold pay due the workers, and told the union to pay damages to the bosses.

But when the manufacturers were finally brought to the negotiating table, Brower revoked his order.

Four thousand other shoe workers in the slippers and playshoes, and stitchdown sections of the industry may also benefit from the solidity and unity of their 6,000 brother unionists. Negotiations for similar cost of living increases begin in those two parts of the industry shortly.

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NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE

COMMUNIST PARTY

In Everlasting Memory

of Charlie

**CHARLES KRUMBEIN**

January 20, 1947

MARGARET

## Balk on Wage Freeze Plan

(Continued from Page 3)

qualify the wage freeze to provide several loopholes for wage raises and adjustments, cost-of-living escalator clauses and correction of inequalities and allow rewards for higher productivity. The committee also argued that the Wage Stabilization Board does not have the real authority on wages and demands that it be given the right to make final decisions.

The main obstacle between the United Committee and the administration's stabilizers is the dim outlook for any serious price control. The statement declares: "No enforceable price control is possible until the Defense Production Act is substantially revised by Congress."

THE PRESENT LAW allows a limited price control which must be accompanied by wage controls. The union heads call for

an "across-the-board" price ceiling on everything, something the present Congress is not likely to give willingly. Nor is it likely that the present Congress would easily yield to a "liberal" wage freeze formula.

Meanwhile, there is gathering pressure for wage raises from millions of workers. The rejection of the White House settlement terms by the four Railroad Brotherhoods is one indication of the mood of the workers. The railroad shop crafts of the AFL with more than a million members are pressing for

a 25 cent hourly raise.

Packinghouse workers are pressing for a raise. The Textile Workers of America is demanding a 12 percent raise for cotton workers with the deadline March 15.

The big difficulty in which labor leaders now find themselves stem from the original position they took that price control must be accompanied by wage controls. That gives the employers and war mobilizers a club over labor to force agreement to unacceptable wage freeze conditions for a dubious price control formula.

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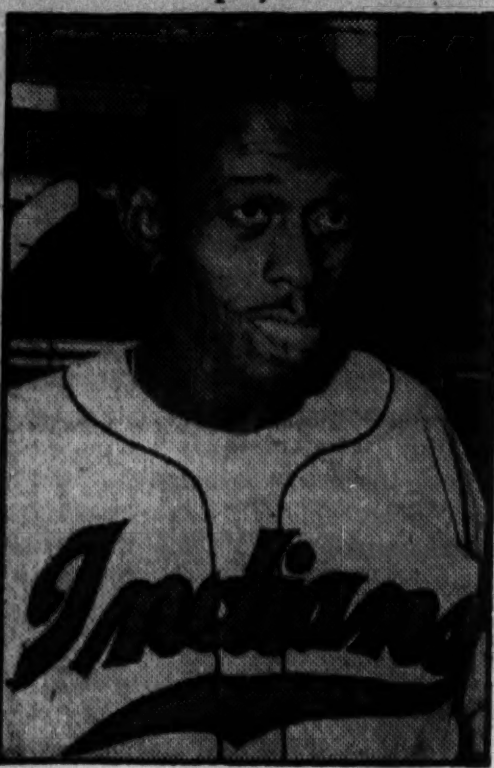


## on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

### Our 'Hall of Fame' Ballot Arrives

YOU MAY SOON read of one or more ballplayers being voted into the Hall of Fame. It works like this. Once a year a ballot goes out to all scribes who have been members of the Baseball Writers Association for at least ten years. They are entitled to vote for ten players who have finished their big league careers, players they feel should join the fifty-eight already honored in the Cooperstown Hall. Any player appearing on three-fourths of the ballots is automatically elected. Last year 167 ballots were cast, making 126 the magic number. Nobody was elected. Mel Ott came closest with 115.



Writers are pondering a lot of names. Ott, Bill Terry, Jimmy Foxx, Rabbit Maranville, Paul Waner, Dizzy Dean, Harry Heilmann.

But there is one name which should lead all the rest without any question. It is the name of the greatest pitcher of modern times. Maybe the greatest of all time. It's not something you can "prove" by big league statistics, the usual measuring rod. For this man was a big

leaguer for only a season and a half. This odd fact was not of his choosing. You see, this greatest of the great is a Negro. When he was so good that he used to fan 18 of the top big league stars in post season exhibition games, and shut them out time after time, so good that the young Joe DiMaggio could exult, "I know I'm ready for the big league now. I got a hit off Satchel Paige!" so good that it was soberly estimated around the big league benches, that he could win thirty-five games a season with ease, this man was denied his rightful place in the game by the infamous "gentleman's agreement."

**THE YEARS WENT BY.** The long fight was partially won. In '1948, Satchel Paige, well up in his forties, a prohibitive baseball age, said OK to Bill Veeck and signed a contract with the Cleveland Indians.

Paige estimated that he had about one half of his stuff left. Maybe a little less. He no longer could uncoil that whiplash fast ball which for at least twenty years would have stood big league batters on their ear. He had some of his old wondrous control left, not all, and some of his remarkable curves. When he signed with Cleveland he didn't gain financially. He could have done at least as well in South America, where fans stormed the fields to see him.

But he had a little feeling that he wanted to toe a big league rubber just for a little while and through what he could do at this advanced age, give just a little inkling of what he COULD have done to big league hitters in his prime.

In the part of the 1948 season he played with Cleveland, Satchel Paige won 6 and lost 1, and saved many other games with exceptional relief pitching. Since the Indians won the pennant only in a playoff victory after the season ended, it is obvious that Veeck's decision to sign Paige, and Paige's decision to accept, had brought Cleveland its first flag in twenty-eight years.

Think then for a moment what baseball missed. What the fans missed. If Satchel Paige at the age of 21 had taken his place where he belonged, the very history of baseball would now be much different. Who knows how many no-hit games might have spun from that magic right arm over the long years? Who knows how many games a year, how many total victories could have been rung up by this remarkable athlete in a minimum of seventeen years (or more) of peak performance? Who knows who would have won the pennants? Maybe the competition-less years when the Yanks rolled home and murdered their National League foes would have been a little different—if there was a great Satchel Paige pitching against those Yanks!

**WHEN THE CLEVELAND Indians** of 1948 first came to the Yankee Stadium with Paige in the lineup, I remember speaking to some of the Indians. "Look at him now," said young catcher Jim Hegan almost in an awed whisper, "Can you IMAGINE what he must have been?" I remember pitcher Bob Muncie in his Texas drawl saying, "There just couldn't have ever been a pitcher as good as him if he's still this way at his age!"

The Stadium was no new field to Paige. He had pitched there with the Negro League teams which paid such high rentals for the use of big league parks. He stood this day in the dugout and we chatted. The name of Don Newcombe, just starting out with Brooklyn, came into the conversation. "How old is he?" asked Paige. "About 22," I said. Paige nodded and smiled a little. He didn't say anything. He didn't have to.

Everywhere the fans turned out for a glimpse of the great Satchel Paige. They turned them away at Washington and at Philadelphia when it was just POSSIBLE that he might pitch. One Friday in Chicago, Cleveland manager Lou Boudreau said Paige would definitely pitch that night. The word spread around.

That night they had to call hundreds of police to keep the disappointed fans from trying to crash the walls after the 55,000 capacity had already jammed Comiskey Park, which had been echoing to the hollow sounds of three thousand fans more often than not. Cleveland only scored one run that night. It was enough. Old Satchel Paige, fifty percent or less of the Satchel Paige that once was, shut out the White Sox with three measly singles. The fans left babbling, with stardust in their eyes.

Baseball has a tremendous debt to pay for depriving our sports history of Satchel Paige. It can never begin to pay in full. The very least the chroniclers of our national pastime can do is to make their own little humble amends by voting Satchel Paige quickly into the Hall of Fame.

(More on the Hall of Fame in the Daily Worker.)

# Davis Calls for New Action in Derrick Case

By John Hudson Jones

The struggle for justice in the New York police killing of Negro veteran John Derrick "has entered a new stage," Benjamin J. Davis, chairman of the Harlem Communist Party declared. Davis commented on the brutal slaying as the Grand Jury was scheduled to hear witnesses, many of whom have described the killing as wanton and unprovoked.

"This next stage," Davis said, "must involve the great masses of Negroes and in the first place the Negro workers."

Davis noted the turnout of over 3,000 to the recent mass rally at the Refuge Temple of Bishop R. C. Lawson, under the sponsorship of the New York National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "The rally had a positive effect in the struggle against police brutality," Davis said. "It was due in the first place to the overwhelming turnout of Negro workers and their families and especially Negro women and veterans. It showed that the Negro people of Harlem are united as never before to end the police pastime of shooting down Negroes at will."

**DAVIS RECALLED** that a demand for a "march on City Hall" had been raised at that meeting. "It's about time that march took place," Davis declared, noting the refusal of Mayor Impellitteri to meet with citizens to discuss the Derrick case and the whole question of ending cop violence.

The Mayor recently ordered the transfer of the killers, Patrolmen Basil Minakakis and Louis Palumbo to another precinct.

"As I see it," the Communist leader declared, "the Negro people are demanding death to the police lynchings of Derrick, and not merely removal of these killers to another community where they can lynch more Negro veterans."

Recalling the more than 50 cases of cop attacks and killings of Negroes and Puerto Ricans over the past three years, Davis declared, "these cases too cry out for justice."

"These demands are just and can be won if the Negro workers and masses are involved in the struggle for them. This is the key to the new stage of the struggle in the Derrick case."

**THE DERRICK CASE,** Davis said, "is intimately connected with the struggle for peace. For the lynching of Derrick and other Negroes today is the consequence of the drive for war by Wall Street and President Truman, and is part of the plot to subjugate Korea, China, Africa and other colored peoples."

Meanwhile a meeting of Com-

munist leaders in Harlem last week organized all-out support to secure the prosecution and death penalty for the killers. "Unless we win a people's victory in the Derrick case" the leaders declared, "the floodgates will be open for wholesale violence against the people of Harlem."

During the week a delegation sponsored by the Harlem Council of the American Labor Party went

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to see Councilman Earl Brown at City Hall and demand that he keep his promise and introduce a resolution for justice in the Derrick case and for a City Council probe of cop violence. Brown refused to commit himself on his own promise declaring it was "under advisement."

Led by Frances Smith, ALP leader of the 11th A. D., the delegation declared that it will organize a picket line in front of Brown's home if he doesn't keep his promise.

It was also learned that a group of Negro veterans are organizing a conference for the immediate future to continue the fight in the Derrick case.

SUNDAY, JAN. 21

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# The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

JANUARY 21, 1951

SECTION 2

## Lenin: Architect of Peace

**V**VLADIMIR LENIN, the genius who founded the socialist Soviet Union, led the working class to power under a program whose first demand was "Peace." This fact towers today in a world wherein the overwhelming majority of the people—of all politics and all creeds and races—seek an end to wars.

The slogan — "Peace, bread, land" swept millions from the war-torn borders of Poland to distant Vladivostok against their oppressors. And the working-class nation Lenin and his giant co-worker Stalin founded has held firm to the path of peace since its birth.

In fact, the very first official act of the newborn Soviet Government was a decree on peace dated Oct. 25, 1917, signed by Lenin himself.

For these reasons an increasing portion of mankind, today practically half the human race, realizes that the socialist people of the USSR is the firmest bulwark against war. And that this is not a policy prompted by any temporary expediency.

It is a policy that grows from the very fiber of the socialist state Lenin founded. Any individual who has the slightest familiarity with socialism realizes that the workers and farmers have no stake in war, in conquering or subjugating any other people. The mechanic, the tiller-of-the-soil is no imperialist. Nor can their state be.

Lenin, who dreamed that every cook must be a governor, made that clear: the social science of Marxism, which he extended into the era of imperialism, makes that clear. The work Karl Marx began is now known as Marxism-Leninism because of Lenin's vast contributions.

### First Decree of Socialist State

It is worthwhile—these days when the warmongers strain impatiently to push the world into A-bomb massacre — to glance again at the first decree of the Leninist state.

It begins: "The Workers and Peasants Government created by the Revolution of Oct. 24-25 (old calendar) and backed by the Soviets of Workers, Soldiers and Peasants Deputies calls upon all belligerent nations and their governments to start immediate negotiations for a just democratic peace."

Lenin and his co-workers spelled that out: an immediate peace without annexations, i.e. "the seizure of foreign lands, or the forcible incorporation of foreign nations and without indemnities."

Then, as today, they told the world that the Soviet people and their government are prepared to "take the most resolute measures without the least delay."

The continuation of war is "the greatest crime against humanity"—war with the purpose "of dividing up among the strong and rich nations the feeble nationalities they have conquered." The edict stated that the Soviet government "solemnly announces its determination immediately to sign terms of peace to stop this war on the conditions indicated, which are equally just for all nationalities without exception."

The principle of 1917 is that of 1951. Peace was placed at the very top of the agenda; there it has remained—throughout Lenin's life, throughout Stalin's — there it shall always be.

Lenin was the first great social thinker to scientifically plumb the mainsprings of imperialism and he founded the theory that socialism can be built in one country alone. History magnificently corroborated his contention.

He taught, too, that it was possible for socialism and capitalism to co-exist,

*The foremost thinker of his time, V. I. Lenin, died 27 years ago today. If Lenin had done nothing more than be the first Leader of the first Socialist state — the Soviet Union — he would have made an eternal mark on history. But he did more than that: his writings and work charted the path for the entire world to peace and security.*

By JOSEPH NORTH

a truth constantly enunciated by his great co-worker and inheritor, Stalin.

Lenin, before his death in 1924, told the American press and others numerous times that the world is big enough to encompass socialism and capitalism.

### Devoted Life to

#### Freeing Working Class

The "small man in work clothes" as Gorky described him, was born, 1870, in Simbirsk and devoted his life, from his earliest years, to the liberation of the working-class, of his nation, of mankind. More Americans will learn what Communists mean when they say Lenin extended the vast findings of Marx and Engels into the Twentieth Century.

Early in life, the brilliant student became a leader and teacher of Marxism. At 23 he organized workers in St. Petersburg and delivered his first lecture "On Markets." By 24 he had written his first book, a Marxist work "What the 'Friends of the People Are,'" analysis and exposure of the Russian populists. In 1895 he wrote his first leaflet for a strike of factory workers and organized "The League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class."

Then came the first of his numerous arrests. But he was no man the Czarist police could bury alive. During his first prison term, he poured over books of statistics, volumes on economics, making notes for his great work "The Development of Capitalism in Russia." It was characteristic of the man: he permitted nothing to impede him in his life work as a Communist, a Communist leader.

Throughout his life he evidenced a great interest in the United States and a concern for its workers and farmers. His profound study "Capitalism and Agriculture in the United States of America" is a Marxist classic.

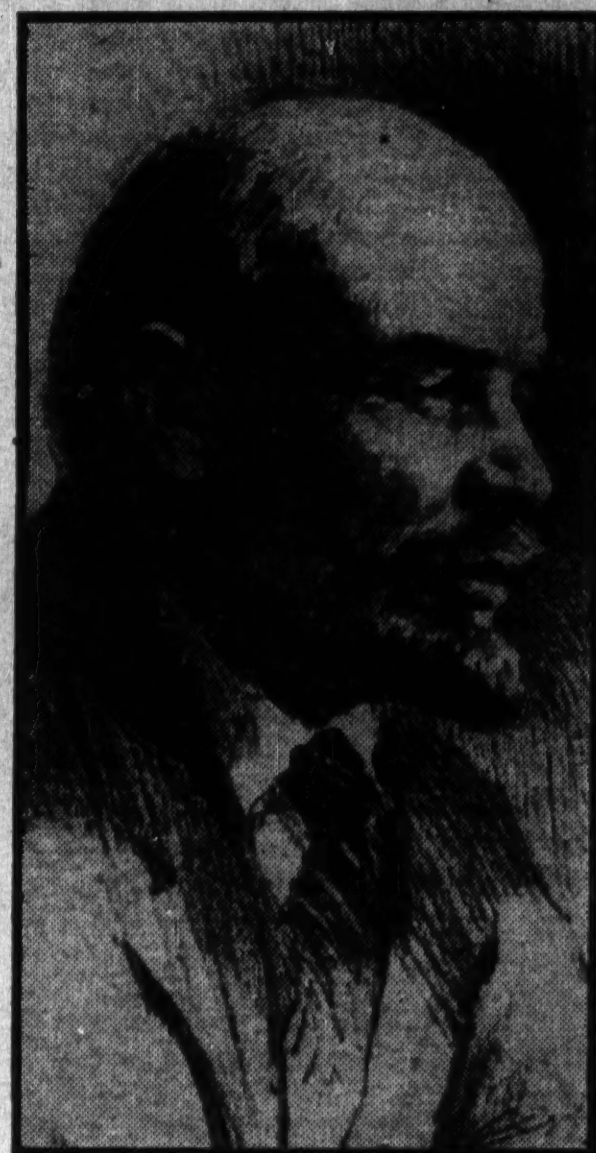
In it he described the South's semi-feudal system: "To the 'liberated' Negroes it is akin to a prison, hemmed in, backward, without access to fresh air."

So his teeming life went. Meticulously he organized his days and nights so that he could, while engaged in incessant

practical work, turn out the scores of books and thousands of articles, too numerous to detail here.

Yet throughout he remained a simple, warm-hearted man about whom his friend, Clara Zetkin, the great German Communist could write, describing his concern when she lay ill: "With the solicitude of a tender mother he inquired as to whether I was receiving the proper medical treatment and the right food, and kept asking me what I was in need of."

His associates were forever struck  
(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



VLADIMIR ILYICH LENIN

№ 208.  
Пятница,  
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Decree on Peace, drawn up by Lenin, and adopted by the All-Russian Congress of Soviets on the night of Nov. 8, 1917, 24 hours after the birth of the Soviet Union. The reproduction is from the front page of Izvestia.

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Общественные представители рабочихъ и крестьянъ, волею народа избраны въ органы власти, призываютъ всѣ народы Россіи къ общему движению за мир! Рабочіе и крестьяне! Присоединяйтесь къ общему движению за мир! Рабочіе и крестьяне! Присоединяйтесь къ общему движению за мир!

Именемъ Республики Россійской Народный Комиссаръ  
по дѣламъ національностей  
Іосифъ Джугашвили-Сталинъ.  
Предсѣдатель Совета Народныхъ Комиссаровъ  
В. Ульяновъ (Ленинъ).

Declaration of Rights of the Nations of Russia, published November 16, 1917.

Declaration of the Rights of Nations, issued on Nov. 16, 1917, and signed by Lenin and Stalin, which gave nations in the Soviet Union the full right of self-determination and abolished all "national and national-religious privileges and restrictions whatsoever."

Other features on the meaning of Lenin's teachings for the American people will be found elsewhere in this issue. They include:

Lenin and Democracy, by Milton Howard—Page 3.

Lenin and the Negro People, by John Pittman—Page 4.

Lenin and the Trade Unions, by George Morris—Page 5.

Also a moving excerpt from the Soviet classic, Ostrowsky's Making of a Hero, on Page 2.



## Questions of the day

By JOHN GATES, Editor of The Worker

**Question:** Dispatches from Tokyo ascribe the reason for North Korean military successes to an "Oriental disregard for human life." Is this true?

**Answer:** That is a characteristic and unspeakable white supremacist lie spread by American imperialist propagandists to cover up the real reasons for their military defeats and to mask their own barbarous and inhuman crimes against the Korean people.

The white supremacist spokesmen for Wall Street's aggression in Korea hate to admit that the reason why the Korean people and their Chinese volunteer allies are able to advance despite the more heavily armed MacArthur forces is because of their superior morale and generalship. This superiority is based upon the fact that they are fighting a just people's war in defense of their homelands against a foreign imperialist aggressor, because they are fighting for freedom against the threat of colonial enslavement.

There is no such thing as an "Oriental mind."



GATES

The peoples of Asia are made up of classes and have the same characteristics as all peoples. It is the imperialists and big landlords of all lands who show a complete disregard of human life because their whole system is based on the brutal exploitation of the many by the few. It is the working people of all countries who show real concern for human beings because they have no interest in exploiting other people and can liberate themselves only by liberating all mankind from capitalist oppression.

Take the atombomb. The only one ever to use this dread and inhuman weapon was President Truman when he ordered it dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The only thing that stops the U.S. imperialists from using it now is the fear of world public opinion. They have no moral compunctions whatsoever against using it. Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., for example, was quoted by the United Press on Dec. 6 as saying that talk about using the atombomb in Korea "is silly. The only target in Korea for the atombomb is people and you can't waste those bombs on just people."

Just people! Atom bombs are more important than people. That is capitalist morality. Contrast this with the famous statement of Joseph Stalin: "The most valuable capital in the world is people."

Recently the retired U. S. Admiral Zacharias, formerly Chief of Naval Intelligence, made a speech advocating not only the use of the atombomb but of bacteriological and biological warfare as even more effective. Most newspapers carried this story but there was not a word in any newspaper taking issue with this savagery. This is only one example of how calloused and brutalized towards human life capitalism has become.

In contrast to the daily demands printed in the capitalist press for more killing, dropping atombombs, germ warfare, etc., laws are being passed in the Socialist countries outlawing propaganda for war. Socialism is the highest type of humanism. Capitalism is barbarism and inhumanity.

"Shoot anything that moves!" is the latest order to the U.S. airforce in Korea. Kill everyone, soldier and civilian. As if aware that no decent person will countenance such a crime, the order excepts women and children. Just imagine a jet plane hurtling through the air at more than 600 miles an hour and deciding whether something that "moves" is man, woman or child, in or out of uniform. American soldiers are being ordered to become mass murderers. Our youth is being brutalized in the same way as the Nazi stormtroopers were.

The American people must put an end to this savagery before it is too late. The way to show concern for human life is to work for peace at all costs as the only path to preservation of our lives, our dignity and all decent morality.

(Readers should send their questions to John Gates, 35 East 12th St., New York 3, N. Y.)

## Where Science Works for Life

By PETER STONE

**T**HE MOST significant scientific achievement in the first half of the 20th century was the establishment of the USSR in 1917. The great genius who guided the first steps of this scientific state was V. I. Lenin, who wrote prophetically at that time, "in the past, all human intellect, all genius was created only in order to benefit some people with technology and culture, while depriving others of the prime necessity—education and development. But now all the wonders of technology, all the achievements of culture, will become the property of the people, and from now on the human mind and genius will never be turned into means of coercion, a means of exploitation. We know this—and is it not worthy of working, of giving all efforts for the sake of this great historical task?"

It became Lenin's goal to make scientific the whole productive and cultural activities of all the peoples of that vast multi-national sixth of the earth's surface, many of whom had little or no previous knowledge of science and technology.

The Soviet leader rejected the notion that science could be performed only in a laboratory—that it belonged only to the intellectuals. His laboratory became the USSR. To establish a firm scientific basis for the development of this newly created organism—a scientific state—it became necessary to plan for the industrialization of the backward, agricultural country.

Lenin knew that the industrialization depended on the harnessing of power and that modern twentieth century power was electricity. He and his Bolshevik co-workers transformed the USSR. They worked out the brilliant plan GOELRO (Governmental Electrification of Russia) under the slogan that "Communism was Soviet Power plus the electrification of the whole country." In a letter to Lenin in 1921 Stalin characterized GOELRO as "a masterly outline of a really unified and really national economic plan, the only Marxist attempt in our time to place a truly real, the only possible production base under the Soviet superstructure of economically backward Russia."

### Build on Plans of Lenin, Stalin

Today in the USSR, the scientific workers continue building on the fundamental plans created by Lenin and Stalin. Thus for example the latest five year plan calls for the construction of the Lake Sevan project in the Armenian Soviet Republic.

There has been tremendous numerical growth and technical advancement for the working class of the USSR in this



M. Aslanova, a scientist at the Glass Research Institute of Moscow and winner of the Stalin prize award for her work.

*The Russian scientist, Michurin once said, "...that one cannot wait for favors from nature, but wrest them from her." That is what the Soviet people are doing with their gigantic hydro-electric and other projects.*

scientific socialist economy. At Lake Sevan these new technicians will reduce the size of a lake and then use the surplus water for new electric power equivalent to 100 million tons of coal. The new economy of the region will have for its base electric power and all the advantages of twentieth century scientific techniques.

Soviet man is different from others in the sense that his world is a very real world, a material world based on the idea, as one of their great scientists, Michurin, said, "that one cannot wait for favors from nature, but wrest them from her." There is no obstacle which cannot be overtaken is the scientific and therefore the socialist philosophy. Man can change nature.

These people of science have begun the construction of the greatest hydro-electric project in the world, the building of the Main-Turkmenian Canal. It is planned (and planning is the essence of true scientific socialism) to complete the 683.5 miles of construction in seven

years. (The Suez Canal is about 100 miles long). Of course along with the development of this project is planned a multi-network of highways, railways and new power transmission lines. Its purpose is to make the "dead" desert live again for the millions of acres in Central Asia. This area will blossom forth with cotton (even colored varieties recently developed by Soviet chemists).

### 'Strategic Offensive Against Drought'

Last year the Soviets announced a "strategic offensive against drought, insuring final victory over the age-old enemy of agriculture." This plan envisages the transformation of the vast steppes of European Russia and Siberia; erosion, reforestation, irrigation, fertilization, crop rotation, and adaptation and complete farm mechanization.

This is the application of scientific techniques and should be welcome news to those Americans who remember so vividly the dust-bowls, ravaged forest

lands and wasteful exploitation of timber. The scientific Soviets plan to eliminate these man-made diseases by the construction of millions of acres of forest shelter-belts.

Science was and continues to be the keynote of all work done in the USSR. But it is not the science that is divorced from the people, but one that is tied intimately with their lives. It is the true spirit of science that has been fostered among the 200,000,000 Soviet peoples that is constantly challenging, always probing, always seeking new paths to explore.

Lenin's great co-worker and disciple Stalin has formulated the kind of science that exists in this scientific state. It is a "science which does not let its old and recognized leaders completely withdraw into an ivory tower or high priest of that science... it is a science which understands the meaning and significance of the all powerful union of old scientists with young workers in that domain, of that science which readily and willingly opens wide all its doors to the young forces in our country, which gives them all an opportunity to go to the peaks in science, and which recognizes the fact that the future belongs to the youth in science... a science that need not be a slave to traditions."

The USSR today is a vast tribute to Lenin who was termed by the science historian, J. C. Crowther, "a statesman of the highest order of genius."



# RIFLES INSTEAD OF DIPLOMAS?

ON JAN. 18 Congress began hearings on ways of militarizing American youth. Attempts were made in 1947 to push through universal military training but opposition was so strong that they failed. Now, under the guise of a national emergency Truman and the brass hats have won over a section of the educators and professionals who had previously opposed UMT. And through intimidation and buying-off, they have silenced the traditional trade-union opposition.

The 1951 model plan was spelled out in shocking thoroughness in a Big Business magazine. This is a plan to surpass all plans. It would take every young man at the age of 18. No one but the "bed-ridden and insane" could hope to escape. Those not eligible for combat duty would be assigned to industry at "the rate of normal military pay."

Since then a series of proposals have been made about the best and fastest way to achieve this total militarization. The American Association of Universities added a proposal that women be used "in the armed forces and in industry under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense."

## Drastic Effects

The New York Board of Regents suggested that the high school term be cut to three years "to release the youth for military and manpower needs." Federal Security Administrator Ewing went one better and called for five years of high school including military training in the curriculum so that the army would be presented with ready-made soldiers.

With atom-bomb drills, military regimentation of class-room activities, identification tags for students, and school-sponsored recruiting talks, the public schools have already begun the change-over from training for peace to training for war.

This is no program for the rights and needs of American youth, but a program for full scale war. Wall Street needs the body of every American youth to carry out its plans for world domination.

The effect of this mass militarization on the working-class movement, on the Negro liberation movement, and on the struggle for civil rights would be disastrous. It would strengthen the power of the ruling class to crush all actions of the people for their rights. It would provide a weapon to lower the living standards of the working people. It would create an indoctrinated section of the population to spread white supremacy and militaristic thinking.

Only a brutalized and indoctrinated youth could be capable of doing this

*What's behind the Wall Street plan to force America's youth into uniforms? Miss Zriny, a leader of Labor Youth League, believes it holds great dangers for Negro people and labor.*

By JUDY ZRINY



Members of the Labor Youth League pay tribute at monument to war dead.

job. The militarists would have to change the youth from citizens with a real concern for the welfare of their brothers and their country into soldiers ready to turn against their own people and the freedom-loving peoples of the rest of the world.

Time magazine has already prepared a model for this new man. Their cover artist has portrayed their conception of the "man of the year," a picture of the kind of soldier that the militarists want to make the youth of America.

This is no citizen soldier defending his people and his way of life but a model for the "generation of killers" General Hershey demanded. On his face is written the story of Korea, the story of a war which Life magazine admitted, "forces upon our men in the fields acts and attitudes of the utmost savagery . . . savagery in detail—the blotting out of villages where the enemy may be hiding; the shooting and shelling of refugees who may include North Koreans in the

anonymous white clothing of the Korean countryside." This is the war in which the command has just been given to "blast all male persons behind enemy lines."

The main weapon for creating this kind of soldier, as we have seen in Korea, is white supremacist ideas. It was the thinking behind mass extermination of whole towns, the lack of regard for the lives of noncombatants. It was the thinking behind the court-martial frame-up of Lieut. Leon Gilbert and countless Negro soldiers, behind the use of Negro battalions as expendables. By convincing the youth that they are superior to the people they are called on to conquer and repress, the warmakers are trying to create the kind of soldier who will unquestionably defend the aims of Wall Street at home and abroad.

To take just one example, a youth trained in this pattern would be a grave danger to the trade unions. The assignment of "trainees" to industry at the

rate of "normal military pay" would be a threat to the wage standards of the other workers. Every struggle to better working conditions or to raise wages would be smashed by the boss with an army of scabs at his command. The boss would be presented with a ready-made "pusher" on the assembly line. Under army control, the trainee would have to work faster or be subject to military discipline. And since his wage scale is set, the boss wouldn't even have to bother buying off with a bonus.

Beyond these very concrete dangers there is the possibility that the militarization of youth might lead to an overall manpower draft. With the many proposals for the most utilization of women, for the hiring of 14-year-olds, and the use of men 65 by the smaller industries with no pension plans the next logical proposal is one for overall manpower control.

But young people aren't ready to accept the role that the warmakers have in mind for them. This is expressed in many different ways and for many different reasons. CIs have written letters from Korea expressing horror and disagreement with the methods which they're called upon to use.

In their desperation, many young people have resorted to mistaken forms of individual protest. For instance, the rate of draft delinquents is extremely high. And Drew Pearson recently reported that "an alarming number of American troops are shooting themselves in order to get shipped back to Japan for hospitalization."

Young workers are disturbed about having their plans for a job and marriage shattered. College students are expressing indignation at the proposed cutting off of their education. Youth are ready to organize and stop this threat to their future.

The Young People's General Assembly for Peace, meeting in Chicago January 5-7, crystallized this sentiment in a plan for youth to put pressure on Washington against UMS-UMT.

What is needed now is for the older generation to take up the fight, to bring home to the people of America that militarization of the youth means the crushing of all hopes for peace and a serious setback in the fight for a secure and happy future, not only for the youth, but for the people as a whole.

This should be discussed on the floor of every organization, every trade union, wherever people gather to talk over their problems. Workers in all unions must put pressure on their leadership to take a firm stand against the extension of the draft and the militarization of youth.

United action of the youth, together with their parents and friends, can defeat the warmakers.

## As We See It

### He Was the World's Expert on Democracy

By Milton Howard

THE OTHER DAY the French premier Plevin was having a certain amount of trouble getting the French parliament to ratify his guns-not-butter program. He said:

"Truman is lucky. He has his election behind him."

What he meant was that, having won the votes by making all kinds of promises, Truman could now go ahead to commit acts against the people without having to worry about them.

When he was speaking to the electorate in the Moscow region where he was the candidate, Joseph Stalin noted this peculiar quality of capitalist elections. Before the election, the candidates are all sugar and honey before the voters, to whom they make all kinds of promises. After the elections, the candidate feels "secure" in his long-term office. He cheerfully forgets all about the promises he made to relieve the burdens of the people. His "problem" is finished until several years later, when he repeats the performance. Meanwhile, he resumes his part as an active agent in Congress of Big Business, of private capitalist and landlord interests, and Wall Street foreign policies.



HOWARD

THE FOREMOST WORLD'S EXPERT in

exposing this kind of cheating of the people was V. I. Lenin, whose death in 1924 we are commemorating in this week's issue.

Lenin was the matchless student of democracy.

If we study what he taught about democracy, we Americans will know how to defend the democratic heritage of the American Revolution on the one hand, and how to carry our country forward to the higher democracy of Socialism.

Lenin based himself on the genius of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, founders of scientific Socialism. He ceaselessly taught to mankind that the word democracy can have meaning only if we look behind the word to the economic reality. He cut through the polite hypocrisies of the capitalist propagandists who claim that democracy and capitalism are one and the same thing.

Lenin showed that so long as the country's factories, mines, banks, etc., were owned by private individuals and corporations, "democracy" is only "a form of rule of the monopolists, of the trusts," that it is a means for maintaining and intensifying the exploitation of labor by capital.

In our country, the government and the banks have become practically one and the same thing. The same people move easily from the Wall Street banks into general's uniforms, or powerful government positions from which they exercise their dictatorship over the nation. Through his "emergency" decrees, President Truman is bringing this Big Business dictatorship out into the open more and more.

Lenin showed that all governments are dictatorships. There never was a government that was not a dictatorship, in one form or another.

He showed that the real rulers of any country are those who own its vital economic machinery. The great Chinese Communist leader, Mao Tse-tung, expressed it this way: "A country is always ruled and guided by the class which owns its means of production. This is its dictatorship, whether open or hidden."

"In our country, Wall Street trusts own the nation's industrial machinery. Hence, they are the real rulers exercising their dictatorship—their guidance—against the people and the nation's welfare."

IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, the system of rule is exercised not against but by the people. The people are the owners of the economic machinery. Thus, it is genuine democracy for the overwhelming majority. The teachings of Lenin bring the true nature of governments out into the open. Capitalist governments pretend that they are for all the people; they really are not.

Socialist governments do not pretend they are for all, including the minority of private capitalists and the warmongers. They are only for the people, for the working class, the working farmers, and other working people.

Communists are thus the firmest defenders of democracy. They strive to defend all political liberties gained by the people under capitalism. They are the unifiers of the people against fascism.

"Just as Socialism," Lenin said, "cannot be victorious unless it introduces complete democracy, so the working class will be unable to prepare for victory over the capitalists unless it wages a many-sided, consistent, and revolutionary struggle for democracy."



## OF THINGS TO COME

By JOHN PITTMAN

### Lenin's Teachings About 'Colored' Peoples

IN HIS STATE OF THE UNION message to Congress Jan. 8, President Truman said: "The imperialism of the czars has been replaced by the even more ambitious, more crafty and more menacing imperialism of the rulers of the Soviet Union."

On Nov. 23, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, told the CIO Convention in Chicago that "Communism . . . is saying to men all over the world, we have come at last up from the ranks of those who suffer, not to make you rich, not to make you powerful, not to place you in a position where you dominate through life, but to fix it so you can sit down with your brothers of every race, creed and color all over the world and eat your simple bread in brotherly peace and affection."

Here are two views about the policies of the government of the USSR. Who is right, Truman or Johnson, the spokesman of Wall Street, or the spokesman of the Negro people?

The test lies in the unity of theory and practice, in the extent to which action has approximated the idea, performance and promise. For this test it is necessary first to turn to Lenin, the great theoretician of the Socialist Revolution who blueprinted the structure of the confederation of nations and nationalities which is the Soviet Union.

IT IS STALIN, the pupil and greatest interpreter of Lenin, who details his teacher's contributions to the theory of the national question. Speaking of the way the national question was viewed by the opportunist leaders of the old Socialist parties, Stalin wrote: "The scores and hun-

dreds of millions of Asiatic and African peoples who are suffering national oppression in its most savage and cruel form usually remained outside their field of vision. They hesitated to put white and black, 'civilized' and 'uncivilized' on the same plane. . . . Leninism laid bare this crying incongruity, broke down the wall between whites and blacks, between Europeans and Asiatics, between the 'civilized' and 'uncivilized' slaves of imperialism, and thus linked the national problem with the problem of the colonies."

And further: "Formerly, the principle of self-determination of nations was usually misinterpreted, and not infrequently it was narrowed down to the idea of the right of nations to autonomy. . . . As a consequence the idea of self-determination stood in danger of becoming transformed from an instrument for combatting annexations into an instrument for justifying them. . . . Leninism broadened the conception of self-determination and interpreted it as the right of the oppressed peoples of the dependent countries and colonies to complete secession, as the right of nations to independent existence as states."

A third contribution: "Leninism . . . declared that pronouncements about the 'equality of nations' which are not backed by the direct support of the proletarian parties for the liberation struggle of the oppressed nation are meaningless and false."

And a fourth: "Leninism has proved, and the imperialist war and the revolution in Russia have confirmed, that the national problem can be solved only in connection with and on the basis of the proletarian revolution, and that the road to victory in the West lies through the revolutionary alliance with the liberation movement of the colonies and dependent countries against imperialism."

IT IS UNDERSTANDABLE why Truman dares to accuse the Soviet leaders of imperialism. For while Truman says "we believe in the independence of all nations," the record of the Truman govern-

ment is a record of the oppression and forcible subjugation of nations. Thus, in the very same speech, Truman boasted of Wall Street's "sources of many of our most vital raw materials, including uranium" in Africa and Asia. It was Truman who twisted the principle of self-determination to justify, under the pretext of granting "autonomy," the continued domination of Puerto Rico. It is the Truman government which bans and punishes the proletarian parties of oppressed nations, as in Iran and Panama. And it is Truman who, forming the Atlantic war alliance, tries to unite all the imperialist, colonial powers into a conspiracy to preserve colonialism.

But observe, on the contrary, the structure of the Soviet Union on the Leninist foundation. Fifty-one nationalities enjoy statehood, and each nation is conducting its state affairs in its national language, is independently developing its own economy and culture. Not only that, but nations consigned to backwardness by czarist imperialism have, in 33 years, leaped forward into advanced industrial republics. Where illiteracy three decades ago embraced 95-99 percent of the people, there today 100 percent are literate.

In the Soviet Union there are no Mississippis, no Alabamas, no Arkansas where millions of hungry, landless peasants go from the cradle to the grave without entering a school, a hospital or a theater. There are no jimcrow slums outside the walls of the Kremlin: Moscow is not Washington. In fact, there are no ghettos anywhere in the Soviet Union—no signs "for Colored" or "for White only."

And instead of dropping napalm on Korean cities, Soviet aviation brings medicines and food to the friendly peoples of Asia. Indeed, in the Soviet-Chinese treaty of friendship and mutual assistance, in the very establishment of the Chinese People's Republic, is to be seen a monument to the Leninist theory and practice on the national question.

Truman, the imperialist demagogue, tries to deny this; Johnson, the Negro people's leader, affirms it.

## 'SOMEONE HAD DIED...'

IN THE telegraph-room at Shepétovka Junction Main Station three Morse apparatuses kept up their insistent chatter, comprehensible only to an initiated ear. The girls were young and they had so far since starting work tapped out only twenty kilometers of tape but the old man in the same office was just beginning his third hundred thousand. He did not bother to read the paper ribbons as they did, nor did he ever need to knit his brows over difficult letters or words. He just listened to the tappety-tap of the instrument and jotted down letter after letter of the code . . .

He hastily scribbled it down and dropped the tape again and rested on his hand and then began to listen once more . . . "at Gorki there passed away . . ." Slowly he wrote it down. What countless communications, both joyous and sad, had he not been the first to hear of—the grief or the delight of others. He had long ago ceased to think at all of the real meaning of those curt, broken phrases; he merely received them as oral impressions, and transferred them to paper without any thought of their content. Here was a typical one—some fellow had died and somebody was being told about it. He was quite forgetting that the telegram had begun with the words usual to public announcements—"To all stations, all stations . . ." Meanwhile the machine went on clicking and the old telegraphist translated the clicks into letters—V—L—A—D—I—M—I—R—L—Y—C—H—H— someone had died.

### Someone Had Died

He was not moved by that. He was tired. Somewhere some fellow—name: Vladimir, patronymic: Ilyich—had died, and he was about to put down the tragic words—tragic for some other unknown person, who would cry from desperation and grief—but it was all nothing whatever to do with him—he was only an involuntary onlooker. And the machine went on with its dots and then a dash, dots and then a dash, and out of those familiar clicking sounds the old man recognized the first letter of another word and wrote it down—"L." This was followed by an "E," and then next the "E" he carefully made an "N," even going twice over the linking center line, and then immediately added an "I."—The last letter came auto-

A chapter from the Soviet classic, Ostrowsky's "The Making of a Hero," which describes how the news of Lenin's death brought new members into the party he led.



Lenin's funeral cortege. Workers came from all over the land.

"The greatness of Lenin lies first of all in the fact that he, by creating the republic of Soviets, showed by deeds, to the oppressed masses of the whole world, that hope of salvation is not lost, that the rule of the landlords and capitalists will not last long, that the kingdom of labor CAN be created by the efforts of the toilers themselves, that the kingdom of labor must be created on EARTH and not in heaven. By that he inflamed the hearts of the workers and peasants of the whole world with the hope of liberation. This explains the fact that the name of Lenin has become a name most beloved to the toilers, and the exploited masses."—From a speech by Joseph Stalin on Jan. 26, 1924, five days after Lenin's death.

matically and was "N," and then the machine tapped out its pause, and for the tenth of a second the telegraphist's eye hovered on the word he had written—LENIN.

Meanwhile the machine went on with its clicking, but the old telegraph-operator's thoughts had come on a familiar word, and they went back to it for a moment. He glanced at it again. What was that? Lenin? His eye put the whole text of the telegram into perspective. For some time he stared at the line.

Then, for the first time in all his thirty years' service, he disbelieved what was written. Three times he checked the signs, but the words were persistent: "January twenty-first at five-fifty a. m. at Gorki there passed away Vladimir Ilyich Lenin."

The old man sprang to his feet and took the coiling ribbon of paper in his hand and stared at it. The two-yard-long strip definitely did confirm what he had been unable at first to believe. He turned a deathly-white face to his two girl colleagues and they heard a frightened cry from his lips: "Lenin is dead!"

### The Speed of The Blizzard

The news of that great loss slipped out of the instrument room through the wide-open door, and was swept about the station with the speed of the blizzard; it leapt into the raging snow and whirled over the tracks and the junction points and in the form of an icy draught in through the half-open half of the great iron-bound doors of the railway workshops.

In the shops there was a locomotive over the first repair pit; the urgent repairs brigade was at work on it. Old man Polentovski had gone down himself into the pit under his engine and was pointing out the worn places to the mechanics.

Zakhar Brouzzhak and Artem together were busy straightening out the bent fire-box bars. Brouzzhak was holding

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



# The Champ Gets a New Manager

*For whom is Sugar Ray Robinson speaking when he seeks to oppose such militant spokesmen for the Negro people as Paul Robeson? What prompted the welterweight king to speak in terms so pleasing to the State Department?*

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE U.S. State Department has "discovered" the Negro question in a big way. Secretary of State Dean Acheson indicated the extent of this new interest when he ordered Paul Robeson's passport lifted.

A government whose indifference to the plight of its Negro citizens is notorious is now using its power as a club to bully Negroes into endorsing its plans for empire. The jim-crow rulers are now wielding passport cancellations and economic sanctions against those Negroes who have succeeded in hurdling the racist economic and social barriers.

Robeson, the world-renowned actor and basso-baritone, barred from the operatic stage and most of the American theater as a Negro, has had to suffer the additional economic sanctions of the State Department. He is not permitted to earn money in Europe because he would not agree to "be silent" on the plight of Negroes in the United States.

## Put Pressure On Others

The government screws tightened on other Negroes who hollered "Uncle!" Hazel Scott, the pianist, barred, like Robeson, from most cultural outlets in this country, was forced to demean herself before the Un-American Committee. Josh White, the guitarist, was

similarly shanghaied. Jackie Robinson, the baseball star, who works in a field where the fight against racism has just begun, was called in to do his bit in showing how content Negroes are.

In each case the magic formula for immunity to attack from the rapidly racist imperialist pack was a denunciation of Robeson. ("Robeson doesn't speak for anyone but himself.") Each victim must learn the lyric and recite it on order. The phrase has been repeated so often that it produces the same exciting effect as an overplayed Tin Pan Alley tune.

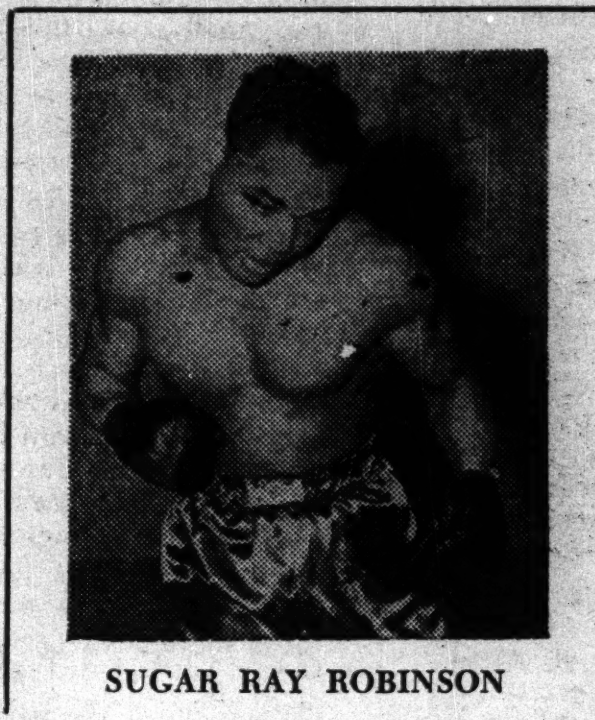
Sugar Ray Robinson, the Negro welterweight boxing champion, is the latest victim to be caught in the State Department war net. Robinson recently completed a tour of Europe where he fought a number of bouts. He was especially acclaimed by the French people for his sportsmanship and boxing artistry. But in addition to his opponents and an adoring public, Sugar Ray met in a few private sessions one Milton Katz, Paris public relations man for the Marshall Plan.

## Forced to Recite The Big Lie

Katz undoubtedly taught Robinson the words to the State Department's "Robeson-speaks-for-himself" record. Robinson also was coached on a "fact" that life in America refutes—that Negroes in this country have attained full citizenship rights.

After thus being coached by the man who wielded power enough to lift his passport, Sugar Ray marred his victory over Robert Villemain with the payoff. His recitation of the State Department's Big Lie won him a New York Times Christmas Day editorial and the unofficial title of "Ambassador."

"I wanted to show them clean Amer-



SUGAR RAY ROBINSON

ican sportsmanship," the classy Negro boxer said to French and foreign newsmen referring to his concern over the possibility of having injured his opponent. And in the same breath he continued with the totally irrelevant remark:

"I'll do everything I can to answer those pro-Communist American Negroes who say that all . . . Negroes are discriminated against in America. Joe Louis and Jackie Robinson are with me on that."

The conferences with the Marshall Plan man had paid off.

## A Dubious Honor

For those words the Times condescendingly pinned the title of "Ambassador Robinson" on the Harlem boxer, Negroes who agree with him were termed a "credit to their race and honor to their country." This praise in the monopoly press for Robinson's attack on another Negro should have disturbed him. Especially since it comes from a source that is not well known in circles conducting a fight for first class citizenship for the Negro people.

But ten days later when Robinson entertained newsmen aboard the liner *Liberte* as it steamed into New York harbor, he returned to the attack. Communists, he declared, were responsible for the stories abroad about Negro discrimination. The prize fighter, turned political commentator, then faced his

absent opponent with whom the Paris Marshall Planner had matched him.

"They (the people of Europe) were capitalizing on statements made by Paul Robeson. He speaks for himself and not the American Negro."

"America provides opportunity for everyone regardless of his race, color or creed. . . . If you have the ability in America, you can be a success. . . ."

This jab at Robeson won space for Robinson in the afternoon papers and a front-page picture in Wednesday's *Herald-Tribune*. But—and there's a big but—

After doing this Marshall Plan chore, Sugar Ray relaxed with the sports writers, exposing the fakery in his attack on Robeson and the Communists.

Jimmy Cannon, in Wednesday's *New York Post*, reports Sugar Ray as saying enthusiastically of the French people, "They know everyone is a human being."

## It's All Not So Good

Could it be that Robinson, like Robeson, is aware that, as a Negro, he is not treated fully as a human being in the United States? If the reader has any doubts of Robinson's awareness of jim-crow in America, let him continue:

"If these (the French) people don't have a 13th Amendment to their Constitution, they sure live up to it anyway." And he repeated that the French treated people as "human beings."

In the two sentences of comment on his treatment in France, Robinson contradicts everything he has said about Robeson. He cannot help but react to the racism in boxing which has kept him out of the middleweight championship, although he is known to be the best. He knows the kicking around he has received by promoters because he would not play their game. And as for the discrimination against Negroes—well, he cannot have missed reading the last issue of the *Negro press*.

This shabby business of Negro sports and entertainment world figures being forced to endorse the bloody plans of their persecutors and oppressors should open the eyes of workers and progressives. The white masters are bankrupt politically and morally. Their armed terror is being turned back in Asia. The Negro people are pressing for a decision on equality and democracy at home.

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

## World of Labor

### Lenin's Teachings and The Trade Unions

By George Morris

"LENINISM," WROTE STALIN, "is Marxism of the epoch of imperialism." That epoch which began at the end of the 19th century, Lenin and Stalin pointed out, is the stage of parasitic, decaying, dying capitalism—the stage of monopolies, wars between the big powers for world supremacy and all the now familiar destruction, blood-letting and misery that it brings. But it is also the epoch in which the struggles of the working class and of the oppressed peoples everywhere, rise to a level high enough to wrest political power from the imperialists and usher in an era of Socialism.

That is why most of Lenin's writings and the richest heritage he left the working class, deal with imperialism and the strategy and tactics in the emancipation struggles of the workers and colonial peoples. But Lenin's teachings have had a far-reaching fundamental influence even upon the most elementary stages of working class organizations and struggles.

In the first place are Lenin's teachings on the "economic basis" for opportunism, or as it is more commonly referred to today, rightwing sell-out and class-collaboration tactics. He brought to light the neglected teachings of Marx and Engels on the way English capitalism corrupted the labor movement during the last century and he developed the lesson further.

"Because monopoly yields super-profits . . ."

wrote Lenin in 1916 (Volume XIX, Collected Works, International Publishers) "the capitalists are able to spare a part (and no small part, at that) of these super-profits to bribe their workers to create something like an alliance of the workers of the given nation and their capitalists AGAINST the other countries."

LENIN showed this bribery did not merely affect many of the leaders of the unions of his day but went deeper to the "upper strata" of the workers—the skilled and others a little more privileged than the masses of workers. He showed how this "sop" to a section of the workers and the numerous political ways of corrupting their leaders, were responsible for the development of the rightwing opportunist pattern everywhere in the world.

It was also responsible for keeping the level of trade union organization in the world to not more than a fifth of the workers of any country. In fact, in the article mentioned above, Lenin says, "it cannot be seriously believed that it is possible to organize the majority of the proletariat (working class) under capitalism." But Lenin went further:

" . . . it is not so much a question of how many members there are in an organization as of the real objective meaning of its policy: does this policy represent the masses? Does it serve the masses, that is, the emancipation of the masses from capitalism or does it represent the interest of the minority, its conciliation with capitalism?"

But while Lenin showed the above process, he put major emphasis on the fact that the enemies of labor "at the same time oppress, crush, ruin and torture the MASSES of the proletariat and semi-proletariat more than ever."

On the one hand, wrote Lenin, is the tendency of the capitalists and their opportunists to drive for world power and parasitically exploit the "Negroes, Hindus, etc., by keeping them in subjection

by military means.

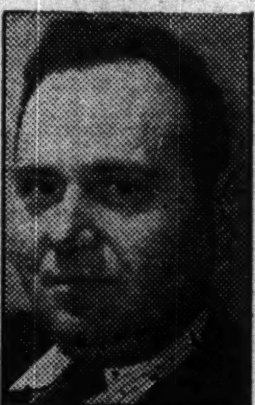
"On the other hand there is the tendency of the MASSES who are more oppressed than formerly and who bear the brunt of the suffering caused by imperialist wars, to throw off the yoke, to overthrow the bourgeoisie," he continued.

"It is our duty, therefore," concludes Lenin, "if we wish to remain Socialists, to go down lower and deeper, to the real masses: this is the whole meaning and the whole content of the struggle against opportunism."

ELSEWHERE in the article, Lenin says that "the essence of Marxian tactics" is to direct the main appeal to the "lower mass" rather than to those who are infected with "bourgeois respectability."

Today, 35 years later, Lenin's analysis has even greater substance in terms of the present picture in America. The corrupting influence of the trusts upon the labor movement surpasses anything of the sort in the past. We see it on the top labor bureaucracy; on the more skilled craft-based sections of the AFL and on the higher-paid crafts within industrial CIO unions. We also see it in the effort to win the "partnership" of the unions for Wall Street's drive for world supremacy and for an anti-Soviet war.

Here, as in Europe 35 years ago, there are those who see that handful of bureaucrats and the minority strata they represent, as "the labor movement." That is why it is so timely to recall Lenin's advice to Marxists to give chief attention to the masses below—the bulk of the workers who are not satisfied with sops. It is also from that basic view that Lenin developed his emphasis on "concentration" in those mass-production industries and upon those sections of the workers where the most exploited—like our Negro workers—will be found in greatest number. Also, that Marxists should never abandon the MASSES of workers to the opportunist agents of capitalism, but work tirelessly among the rank and file of the unions they mislead.



MORRIS



# Ted Tinsley Says...

## SWEET PHILOSOPHY

A couple of years ago Freddie Woltman, the fingerman, won a Pulitzer prize for journalism. About a month back, Earl Bertrand Russell won the Nobel prize for philosophy. Bertie, in fact, is to philosophy what Freddie is to journalism.

A philosopher is a man who has significant thoughts about life and man's relation to his world and his universe. Among Bertie's significant thoughts is the great philosophic idea that we ought to atom-bomb the Soviet Union. You will notice from this bit of sweet philosophy that a lot of congressmen qualify for the Nobel prize, including some who never read anything but a comic book.

In speaking to the Swedish Academy, Bertie developed some of his great philosophic ideas. He said that people (by which he means you and me, but not Bertie) are full of primitive impulses, and that every city should have something to meet these impulses. Well, a lot of cities still have capitalism which meets about every primitive impulse I can think of, but still Bertie isn't satisfied. He proposes man-eating sharks in swimming pools, or small boats in which to send people over waterfalls. These devices, claimed Bertie, would combat "man's lack of tension which is dangerous and sometimes causes war."

According to reports, Philosopher Bertie showed a marked lack of tension when he received the Nobel prize. I am therefore launching a Philoso-

pher's Fund to which all our readers are invited to subscribe. I shall use the proceeds to buy a small boat and a shark. In the interests of efficiency, I am going to put both Bertie and the shark in the small boat, and then send it packing over Niagara Falls. While this may not guarantee an epoch of peace, it sure won't hurt any. (All checks should be made out to: Treasurer, Philosopher's Fund, care of this paper.)

The "lack of tension" theory of war explains everything. You feel calm, collected, at ease. This lack of nervousness makes you nervous. You demand a machinegun and three hand grenades. You start a war. In the lines, you become tense. People are shooting at you. You are getting boxed in by mortar fire. This makes you tenser. Now that you are very tense, you feel calm, collected, at ease. You make peace. Peace causes a lack of tension. This makes you nervous. You demand a machinegun and three hand grenades. You swim in a pool with a shark. You go over Niagara Falls in a heering barrel. You send arms to Taiwan.

And the first thing you know, you win the Nobel Prize!

When given the prize, Bertie was described as a "classical English philosopher," and "a champion of humanity and free thought."

Just one word for the champ. As long as we have capitalism, he doesn't have to worry about "lack of tension."



## The Champ...

(Continued from Magazine Page 5)

Everywhere there is opposition to their plans of racist conquest.

The very fact that the machinery of imperialist government must grind from the persecuted Negro fighter, Sugar Ray Robinson, a comforting statement, only shows up the strength of the camp of peace and equality which Paul Robeson represents. The meaning is clear—and Sugar Ray ought to fathom it—that the Robesons are stronger than the masters whose words he spoke last Tuesday. It will be the Robesons who will have the last say. If this were not so, and if this were not feared, then the Marshall Plan executive would not have bothered to court the favors of a Negro boxer.

## Architect of Peace

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

by his modesty. A typical instance was the time when, already the leading figure of Soviet Russia—in 1920—he wrote to the librarian of the Romyantsev Museum that he needed some Greek dictionaries and other books but was too busy to be able to read them at the library in daytime. So he asked: "If it is forbidden to release these reference books for home use, would it be possible to get them in the evening when the library is closed, I will return them in the morning." The note is in the Central Lenin Museum.

So he lived and died—a plain, simple warm-hearted man—yet a towering genius who exulted in the initiative of the working-class "as the source of strength and the guarantee of the inevitable and complete triumph of communism."

This is the Lenin millions have come to know throughout the world: the man millions in America will still know. For he belongs to mankind.

This is a glimpse of the man whose life was devoted to the liberation of the working-class, of all mankind, so that it could live in fruitful harmony. And in lasting peace.



LENIN AS A YOUNG MAN

## 'Someone Had Died'

(Continued from Magazine Page 4)

them on the anvil. Artem had the hammer. In the last year or two Zakhar had aged a lot, the things he had gone through had carved a great furrow of a wrinkle in his forehead and on his temples the hair had gone white. His shoulders were bent too, and there was twilight in his retreating eyes.

Then, in the narrow space of the open door, a man appeared suddenly and the early evening shadows swallowed him up. The blows of the hammer drowned the man's first shout, but when he had run up to the men at the locomotive Artem's hammer was suddenly caught up in the air. "Comrades! Lenin is dead!"

The hammer slithered slowly down from over Artem's shoulder and Artem's arm lowered it silently to the concrete floor. "What's that you say?" Artem's hand, like a pair of forge-pincers, was scraping at the leather coat of the man who had brought the frightful news. And the man, snow-swept, panting, repeated his words, now with dull, breaking voice—"Yes, comrades, Lenin is dead..."

The station yards filled with people. They poured through all four gates, and when the huge repair building was over-full the first words of grief were heard. It was the secretary of Shepetovka District Communist Party, old Bolshevik Sharabrin, who spoke. He said: "Comrades! The leader of the world proletariat is dead—Lenin is dead. The Party has sustained an irreparable loss; the man who created and educated the Bolshevik Party in unrelinquished hostility to our enemies—has died. The death of the leader of the Party and of our class must be a clarion call to

the best sons of the proletariat to join our ranks."

The sounds of a funeral march rang out, there were hundreds of bare heads, and Artem, who had not shed tears for fifteen years, felt a quiver mounting in his throat, and his massive shoulders shook. It seemed as if the walls of the railwaymen's club would not hold the enormous mass of people. There was a bitter cold outside, and all the fir-trees at the entrance were wrapped in snow and laden with icicles; but in the hall the heated Dutch stoves and the breath of six hundred men, all of whom wanted to take part in the memorial meeting of the party collectively, made it stifling.

Immediately following the report the group secretary Sirotenko rose to his feet. What he said surprised nobody, even if it was unusual at a mourning assembly. He said: "A group of workers have asked the assembly to consider a declaration signed by thirty-seven comrades." And he read the following declaration: "To the Railway Collective of the Communist Party of Bolsheviks of the Station of Shepetovka on the South-Western railway. The death of our leader is a summons to us to join the ranks of the Bolsheviks and we apply for permission to attest at this assembly and he accepted in Lenin's party."

### He Reads

### The Names

This was followed by two columns of signatures. Sirotenko read them out, pausing a few seconds after each, to give the assembly time to memorize familiar names. "Polentovski, Stanislav Sigmundovich—engine driver—thirty years' service." There was a murmur of approval. "Korchagin, Artem Andreie-

vich, turner, seventeen years' service. Brouzzhak, Zakhar Phillipovich, engine-driver, twenty-one years' service." The murmur in the hall grew louder, as the man at the table read out the names, and it was learned that they were all names of leading railway workers.

A pin could have been heard to drop when the first man on the list went up to the table. Old Polentovski could not but be moved as he related the history of his life.

What am I to tell you, comrades? We all know what the life of a working man was like in the old days. He lived a slave's life and he died like a beggar. Well, one thing I'll admit, when the revolution came I thought I was an old man. My family weighed heavy on my shoulders, and then I never saw my way to the Party. And though I never helped the enemy I was not a fighter either. In 1905 I was in the Warsaw shops and I was a member of the strike committee and worked with the Bolsheviks. I was young then and a hot-headed fellow. But what's the use of raking over old things.

"Ivich's death, I can tell you, has got me right in the heart... We've lost forever our friend and protector, and I needn't say anything more about old age. Let somebody else, a bit better speaker, I'm not a man of words. One thing only I can say to you: the Bolsheviks and I go the same road."

The old drivers' grey head swayed stubbornly, and the glance of his eyes under the grey brows was firmly and unflinchingly aimed into the hall from which he awaited a verdict. There was not one hand raised to say "no" to this little old grey-haired man, and not one abstained from voting when the bureau asked the non-party people to give their opinion. And so Polentovski left the table a member of the Party.



Disregarding the weather, men and women from all parts of the Soviet Union await their turn to enter the Lenin Mausoleum on Red Square to look once more at the features of V. I. Lenin, one of the founders of the Soviet Union.



# Pablo Neruda, Greatest Poet of the Americas Enlists His Genius in World Battalion for Peace

Let The Railsplitter Awake.  
And Other Poems by Pablo Neruda. Masses and Mainstream. 50 cents.

By Joseph North

"Brother, you know who I am,  
I believe you were expecting  
me."

—Pablo Neruda,  
"The Fugitive."

PABLO NERUDA is the greatest poet writing in the Americas today. He is now in exile from his native Chile because Dictator Videla's gendarmes would murder him as Franco's Falange assassinated Garcia Lorca.

This Valparaisan is the son of a railroad worker, elected a Senator because his people knew him as a champion who would not betray like their president, who sold his country to the nitrate monopolists of North America.

Videla's FBI has a dossier on him that is a death warrant: Neruda enlisted his poet's genius in the world battalion for peace, for liberty. He belongs to the great tradition of Pushkin, Mayakovsky, Whitman, Shelley, Byron, Fox, Cauldwell, the poets and writers who dared calumny; prison, death to stand with mankind against its enemies.



PABLO NERUDA

And so, Neruda today must write:

"Fugitive from the police,  
in the hour of clarity, the dense-  
ness  
of solitary stars, I passed through  
cities  
woods, small farms, ports,  
from the door of one human  
being

to another, and another.  
Night is somber, but man pro-  
vides  
his brotherly signals."

NERUDA is the poet of those  
"brotherly signals." He saw  
them in his homeland, as he tells  
in his magnificent poem, The  
Fugitive when his people shield-

ed him, braved the political police to give him refuge, broke their meager bread with him, helped his escape while the dictator's secret police nosed at their doors.

He saw those signals in Spain where he enlisted on the side of the Republic as he tells in his Miguel Hernandez. They flared when his countrymen, the nitrate strikers, were "shot down in the square." They leap from the lines in this collection of seven long poems just issued by Masses & Mainstream. There is enough here to understand why Neruda is read today by millions on all continents.

His poetry for peace soars like Picasso's dove. Yet the gentle poet rises to a fury of hatred for those who would destroy man. The poet who loves humanity must hate, hate man's enemies. As Samuel Sillen points out in the foreword, Walt Whitman once wrote that the great poet enlisted in a people's cause "can make every word he speaks draw blood."

NERUDA draws blood. His poetry is a sabre and he slashes at all that's false, corrupt. What a contrast to the abject senility of the poets who cherish death—the poets of the killers—the Ezra Pounds and the T. S. Eliots. We sensed Neruda's magnificent power when we

first read "Let the Railsplitter Awake" which appeared in Masses & Mainstream a year ago. This is the title poem in this collection.

Neruda sounds the alarm around the world that the frock-coated butchers of Wall Street must annihilate men morally before they can enlist them to destroy men physically with the A-bomb. Neruda's towering service—and his "crime"—is his mission to fortify men's souls against annihilation.

TO DO SO he achieved a height of objectivity which is probably unequalled in the history of literature. Neruda, at the Paris Peace Congress, in a speech reproduced here in this booklet, tells how in the People's Democracies, he refused the publications of his earlier works because they "bore the marks of bitterness of a dead epoch." They had grown old. "None of those pages had the steel needed for reconstruction; none of my poems brought the health and bread needed by the human beings over there. So I renounced them."

He rejected the reflections of a system which had driven him "almost to despair to deposit on the rising towers of hope the terrible slime with which our common enemies had muddled my own youth."

BUT HIS POETRY today—as revealed in this collection—has that steel. The brilliant technical innovator who could—in his youth (he began writing at 18)—depict the anguish and terror of life under imperialism, has added the understanding of the Marxist, the Communist. Hence his poetry rings with the certainty of victory. His grasp of life's dialectics enables him today to portray, as he does in The Railsplitter, the magnificent strength of North America's people, and simultaneously, the dangers that confront them. He sings his love for the America of Abe Lincoln, takes the "workers' hand grimed with oil," but he sees "the new Inquisition which now arises" and which strives to push humanity into the atomic cauldron.

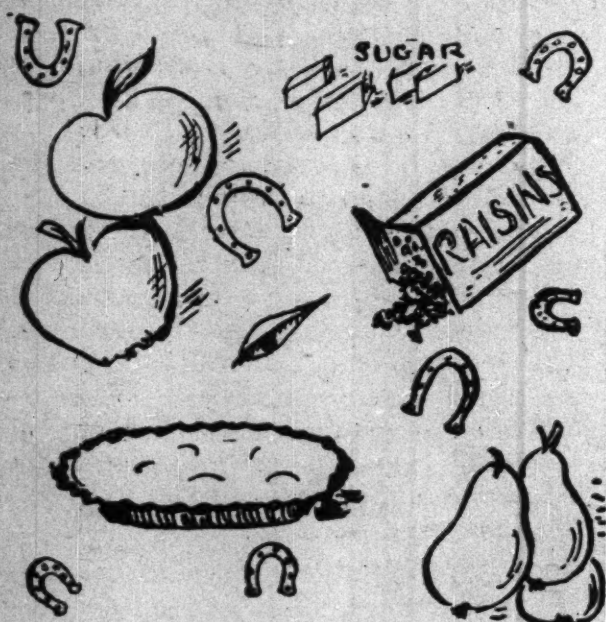
AND HE WARNS the Americans he loves that if they permit the war hawks to succeed all mankind "will emerge from stones and air to bite you." Korea has already vindicated his warning. But he knows well, and loves deeply, that other America. It is brilliantly revealed in his poem "To Howard Fast."

"Those of us who love you are in all lands.  
"We see in you the figure of the people.  
"We hear in your voice chords not to be muted.  
"We march toward peace with you and your people."

THIS IS A magnificent booklet which must be in the library of all in America who stand for peace, for the shining beauty of a people's culture.

For, as he tells Fast:

"We will be a multitude upon the earth.  
Our energy will be an ocean's infinity.  
Today's prisons will be tomorrow's victory."



SUE

My friends all call me Sue.  
I live on Cleveland Street.  
Each day I take long walks  
To exercise my feet.

My hair is soft as silk,  
My eyes blue as the sky;  
I love fruit and sugar  
Raisins and apple pie.

I never went to school,  
But I am so well bred  
That when I'm spoken to,  
I shake my curly head.

My friends are very rude,  
Sometimes they kick and bite  
And just the other day  
They had an awful fight.

I guess, you know, by now,  
Surely, you must, of course;  
No girl lives in a stall  
Less she's a dainty horse.

—MAURICE SEAGULL.



## SPELLING GAME

An interesting spelling game, somewhat similar to "geography" is played as follows:

The players choose a category, such as foods, animals, cars, first names, clothing, etc. Then they

start playing, and the second person has to find a word that starts with the last letter of the word just given. Here is an example:

Onion  
NuT  
Tomato SaucE  
EgG and so on.

Each word chosen has to be a NEW word, and if a player can't think of one, he is out. The last one left is the winner, of course. If you like, you can play it like "Ghost" and give each player five chances before he is out.

## SCRAMBLED SPORTS

HINT: THEY ALL END

WITH "ING" OR  
"BALL"

SABBALEL

GASKNIT



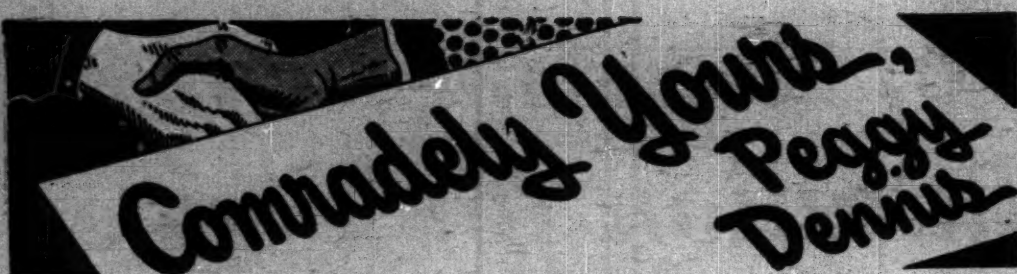
TABBELLSKA

LOTABOLF

GWINSIMM

SKATING • GASEBALL • GASKETBALL • FOOTBALL • SWIMMING





FROM THE "HORSE'S MOUTH" itself we get a preview of what American housewives, working women, mothers and wives, can expect in the new year 1951—if the warmakers, the war profiteers, the war politicians, have their way.

The N. Y. World-Telegram and Sun assures America's homemakers that: "You won't go hungry in 1951—if you have the money. . . . The farmers are set for record output and processors are equipped to speed the food to you. All you'll have to do is pay for it. And that the Bureau of Labor Statistics murmurs; is likely to prove tough."

As if we women need to be told the 1 plus 1 equals 2 facts of budget problems, the N. Y. Times informs us that: "Unionized workers in the nation's principal industries won more than \$2,000,000,000 a year in wage increases during 1950, but rising living costs and taxes ate up much of labor's gains in purchasing power."

And in a parallel article, The Times completes the picture with the fact that: "Corporate earnings, after taxes, are estimated at \$23,500,000,000—the greatest dollar profits in the nation's corporate history."

President Truman has outlined an "austerity program" of more taxes, frozen wages, so-called voluntary hold-the-line prices at the present all-high level.

"New Year greetings" from the White House to the American Family!

**SCHOOL BOARDS IN NEW YORK**, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, and scores of cities throughout the country, turn deaf ears to parents' delegations demanding appropriations for new schools, for retaining playgrounds and extra-curricular activities, for wage increases to teachers.

But the N. Y. Times reports: "The current military budget reaches toward the astronomical figures of wartime—almost \$42 billions. . . . An almost inevitable 'third supplemental' to the 1951 budget has been estimated at \$5 billions more."

And on another day, The Times headlines the fact: "3 billions spent on cold war in '50 . . . in support of a policy of containing aggressive communism and lent another \$341,000,000 for the purpose."

After the President's State of the Union message to Congress the newspapers commented freely upon the fact that as the N. Y. Times stated: "The President softpedaled all references to Fair Deal legislative measures. . . . There was no reference to the controversial civil rights program . . . (his failure) to ask for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Labor Law"—and also that Truman has made peace with the Southern Democratic Dixiecrat lynch-law reactionaries.

"Happy New Year" from the White House to the children, the youth, and to the 12 million Negro people of the U.S.A.

FROM TOKYO comes the blunt United Press admission that: "The Korean equivalent of John Q. Public is taking a terrific beating because of the war. His home has been destroyed. He and his family have become ragged, cold, hungry wanderers. It is a hard but true fact that most of the destruction was done by the Americans. . . . If UN forces drive North again, they will not find it easy to convince the Koreans that they come as friends."

And Anne O'Hare McCormick, in the N. Y. Times, quotes Sen. Taft as admitting that the people of Europe can expect the U.S.A. "to destroy by bombing their manufacturing plants, their mines and ports and transportation centers—all the means by which a predominantly industrial population lives."

"Happy New Year" from the White House to the peoples of Asia and Europe!

THE WOMEN'S PAGE of the N. Y. World-Telegram and Sun recently addressed a cynical feature item to American mothers: "Are you raising your boy to be a soldier? You'd better be. It's foolish for any mother of a son today to delude herself that by the time her little boy is grown the world will be at peace. . . . We have never been strong enough to make our feelings count (so) we had better raise our boys to be soldiers."

A real New Year tribute to the millions of women—of all walks of life—throughout our land who reject by instinct, or by emotion, or by scientific knowledge, the cynical fatalism and defeatism of these lackeys of the warmakers. A real New Year salute to the thousands of women in large cities and small towns who have found ingenious forms—by conversation, by telephone, by letter, by meetings—to reach their neighbors, and in some small way collectively do their part to break the chains by which the warmakers seek to tie us and our children, and our future to their own mad war-chariot.

These women are the true pioneers of 1951 American womanhood, and will mould the year 1951 to the people's will.

## Women in Action:

# For Peace, Jobs and Negro Rights

**OAKLAND, Calif.**—The Neighborhood Tenants Committee was organized four months ago by six persons to fight discrimination against minority people in East Oakland. Today that committee has forty members, influences some 500 persons in the community, has locked horns with two monopoly chain stores and has won two victories.

Delegations were sent to demand Negro clerks be hired in the stores. The Negro clerk hired two days later at Marvel's told the committee he had filed an application more than a year ago. He expressed surprise at ever being called by the firm.

A young Negro mother was hired at the Safeway store, after the manager admitted to the delegation that the West Oak-

land store had not yet regained the prestige and business it lost during a recent 38-day picket-line conducted for a similar demand to hire a Negro clerk.

One of the Negro women at the third chain store, Hagstrom's told the manager sharply: "We are citizens. We are tired of being denied our rights. We are tired of sending our sons to die on foreign battlefields and being treated like dogs at home. Our children have got to eat, they've got to be clothed and housed, they've got to have medical care. We Negroes have got to have jobs."

**BOSTON, Mass.**—35 Negro and white mothers, fathers, youth and civic leaders forced Mayor Hynes to listen to their

demands for a school building program in Boston's South End.

The response of the Mayor and the School Board to the program of the delegation was seen in the efforts of the leading newspapers the next day, "to expose" a "Red Plot" in the fact that a number of women Communists who have children in the public school system in Boston are active members of the Parents Federation.

**BOSTON.**—Mrs. Otis Hood, wife of the Massachusetts chairman of the Communist Party, protested to the Boston School Committee the distribution to school children of a booklet: "Protection from the Atomic Bomb." The letter, which caused

murdered by the Nazi invaders during World War II.

"Zoya's mother wanted to know how strong a fight American women are putting up for peace," she said. "She was particularly anxious to hear how the Negro people feel about the war, and how their struggle for democratic rights is progressing. She asked what were the latest developments in the Willie McGee case, and 'How's Paul?'—meaning, of course, Paul Robeson. She wanted to know about my personal life, my children, how many peace signatures I got. She asked me to tell the American women that the Russian women want peace because they do not want any more Zoyas to have to die."

Soviet women are very active and often take leadership in peace work, Mrs. Lucas explained. "I learned how women even traveled up near the North Pole campaigning for peace, where they had to travel by dog sled and by reindeer sled."

"The peace movement in the Soviet Union is a terrific political upsurge," Mrs. Lucas continued. "If you ask a Soviet child what he's learning in school, you'll get the answer, I'm learning to build bridges—for peace."

Or, I'm learning to be a doctor—for peace, or a collective farmer—for peace. Every little kid knows that peace is the most important thing in life. It's the first word they learn to spell in school."

In Paris Madame Vaillant-Couturier, secretary of the Women's International Democratic Federation and other women leaders were deeply anxious to hear about the women's peace movement in America, Mrs. Lucas continued.

"They wanted to hear about the strength of our organizations, how broad they are, what are our methods to work for peace. They seemed disappointed that so few of the American women delegates to the Peace Congress were from women's organizations. They asked how much of our work for peace is directed toward women, and whether Americans realize the importance of women in this struggle."

"Then they told us how the French women work for peace. If a young man is drafted into the army, they told me, they go to work right in the block where he lives, and approach every mother with a son of draft age. They encourage the women to hold protest meetings at the drafting of their sons, right in the neighborhood. Or when they get letters from soldier sons, telling of bad conditions, they show those to the neighbors. The feeling against the colonial war is very strong among the women of France."

"Everything is personal, and starts on a small scale, in the French woman's fight for peace. But it doesn't stop there. It was the women of France who started the dockworkers' strike against loading munitions. That is why the dockworkers have held out, although many are on the verge of starvation. Their women are with them."

"When you talk to those French women, you understand why they take such a leading part in the fight for peace. They will tell you, 'My husband was killed in the war, or 'All my kids were killed in the war.' They are anxious to build personal friendship through correspondence, with American women. That's the way they work there—on a personal basis."

Mrs. Lucas observed that her whole trip, specially her experience at the World Congress and her acquaintance with European women, made her feel very humble as an American.

"They welcomed us everywhere, and told us how our struggle for peace is appreciated. They told us that even if we sometimes feel weak we have friends and allies all over the world. We felt very guilty because of the terrible things our country is doing to the people of Korea. But they made it clear that they understand there are two Americas, and we came from the America that wants peace."

"I can't forget the Brazilian delegate, with whom we had dinner in London. I told him things are hard in America, that people sometimes lose their jobs when they speak up for peace. I asked him how things are in Brazil. He told me calmly, 'Things are bad there, too. In one day, thirty-three people were killed there because they spoke up for peace.'"

"But in Brazil, as all over the world, the fight for peace goes on, and gets stronger."

# woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY  
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

## Women of Europe Say No to War

By Ann Rivington

American mothers have got to understand, says Mrs. Molly Lucas, that if there's another war the people of Europe aren't going to fight it.

Mrs. Lucas, Negro union leader from Chicago, was secretary of the American delegation at the World Peace Congress in Warsaw. She talked with women peace partisans in Paris, London and Moscow, as well as at the Congress.

"English and French women," she told Woman Today, "said that if America wants a crusade—against Communism or for any other purpose—the sons of American mothers must do the dying themselves."

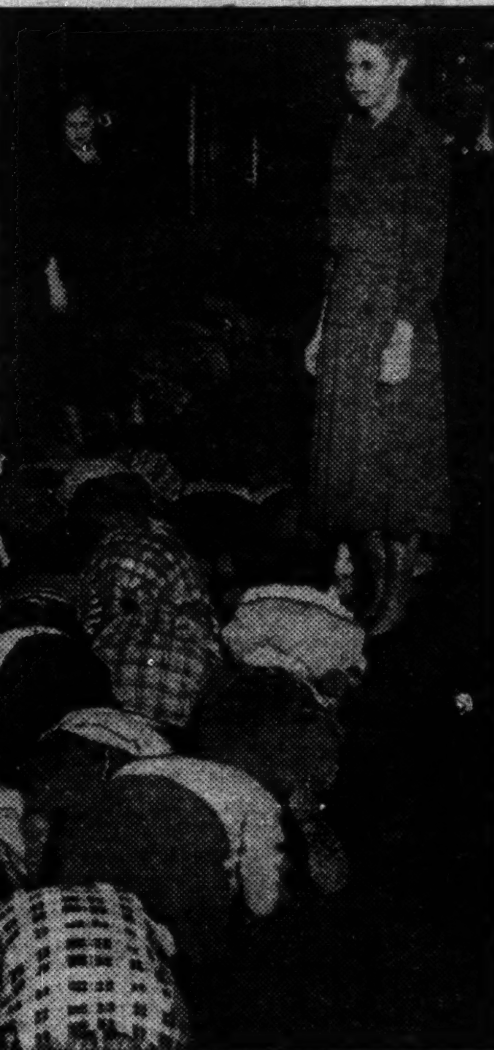
"And as for the people of the Soviet Union—they're not pleading for peace but demanding it. And they're strong enough to enforce their demands."

Mrs. Lucas, tiny and unbelievably young looking, is the mother of a 13-year-old son. She went to the Peace Congress as delegate from the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers.

In Moscow, she became acquainted with the mother of Zoya, the sixteen-year-old heroine who was tortured and

## Our Children Kneel to Fear

Second-graders in Portland, Oregon school, huddle on the damp basement floor during an A-bomb drill. No wonder our little ones cry out in terror in the middle of the night!





# The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVI, No. 3  
In 2 Sections, Section 1

January 21, 1951  
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

## Peace Drive and Subs

The grassroots upsurge for peace began to reveal itself in The Worker circulation drive this past week.

It was seen in the fact that Brooklyn readers obtained 750 subs to The Worker. They are confident they will get another 1,000 when the Communists of that borough mobilize this Sunday to fan out and knock on hundreds of doors. The Kings County Committee of the Communist Party has a goal of 4,000 subs, and an overall objective of a 10,000 Worker and Daily Worker circulation through subs, bundle orders and newstand sales.

Manhattan's Communists reported that they got 700 subs in their drive for 4,000.

The Worker goal is 60,000 regular subscription readers. Peaks in the campaign will be special mobilizations for subs this Sunday; Jan. 28; Feb. 11 during Negro History Week; and Feb. 25, in honor of the 70th birthday of William Z. Foster, veteran labor leader and national chairman of the Communist Party.

The experiences in Brooklyn have lessons for the country as a whole. One sub-getter, Hyman Winters, has over 70. More than a dozen others have pledged to exceed 25. Winters himself is working toward a goal of 150.

The drive in Brooklyn was sparked by John Gates, editor-in-chief, who discussed The Worker and the Fight for Peace at four regional meetings there.

Competitions organized by various sections are aiding the campaign. For example: the Brighton and Bath Beach sections—which last year began the widely-followed "100 percent plus" idea, have challenged each other. Three sections in the Bedford area have engaged in similar competition.

Charles Loman, county organizational secretary, declared that maximum participation in the sub drive is being organized. He announced that four scrolls in honor of Foster's birthday are circulating in Brooklyn, with the signers pledging to obtain 10 subs. The scrolls, which pay tribute to Foster, stressing his contributions to peace and socialism, will have over 500 names.

The Brooklyn Kings County Committee will present everyone who gets 20 subs with an autographed copy of Foster's forthcoming book, *An Outline Political History of the Americas*.

The response to the sub drive generally—to date—though spotty, shows that in those areas of the country where a strong, genuine effort is made, successful results ensue.

If you stand for peace, you must read this paper. And get readers for it.

# UN RESISTING STATE DEP'T PRESSURE ON CHINA MOVE

— See Page 3 —

## America Says: Bring Our Boys Home!

— See Page 4 —

# 20 Families, After All-Night Sit-in, Get Action on Housing

By Louise Mitchell

An all-night sit-in by 20 Negro and white families at the City Housing Authority won housing on Friday for one family and pledges of assignments on Monday for eight others. The 11 other families were moved up several steps in the long ladder leading to low-rent housing.

All the families have high priority for decent housing, because of poor health affecting members of many of the families and their present wretched housing quarters.

Repeated delegations and protests by the families during the past year were of little avail until Thursday, when the families staged an all-night sit-in at the City Housing Authority, 63 Park Row. Housing officials started working on their cases the next day with the kind of speed and interest that was lacking for many months and even

years, as in the case of Mrs. Jones, whose application has been on file five years.

A last minute attempt late Friday afternoon to intimidate the families with a threat to take away their children fell through.

The families departed feeling that they had concluded their Operation Sit-in.

The Ware family, which has been split up since it was evicted five months ago, will move into the East River Drive housing project Monday. Eight other families — Harvey, Curry, Breibach, Jones, Coleman, Rivera, Cabrera and Wise have been promised their housing assignment Monday.

### WINS INVESTIGATION

Mrs. Amy Bynloss, who suffers from a very serious heart condition, will have a home investigation Tuesday, an important step in obtaining a project home.

While the families were stationed in the hall on the sixth floor, Mrs. Eleanor Punter, Dalton Davis and Neftali Bermudas were summoned for their final

interviews. Also scheduled to have their final interviews were the Cintron and Hardy families.

The Justine Jones family was waiting for a waiver of veteran's preference from the Washington housing agency. Mrs. Bessie Anderson was informed that the Housing Authority was trying to locate her file, which they said had been misplaced.

### OTHER CASES

A dispute between the Welfare Department and Housing Authority on her housing accommodations has to be straightened out, Mrs. Lorraine Brown was informed. The case of Mrs. Wilfred Smith was directly referred to a project.

Present throughout the night with the Negro families who staged the sit-in were Mrs. Eleanor Bartee, director of organization of the Bronx Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Council; Sol Salz, executive secretary of the New York Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Council, and Bernard Berger, rent director of the Bronx tenant group.

Late Thursday afternoon the families, who had come to the office at 10 a.m. that morning, were rushed into the halls, where they were forced to remain throughout the night. Men, women and children slept on the floor separated from the cold stone by newspapers and blankets. Youngest in the group was Thomas Davis, six month old, whose bed was a paper carton lined with newspaper and a blanket. His bottle was cached in one corner of the carton.

### WALK SIX FLIGHTS

Parents who left the building Thursday night in order to bring home their children were forced, when they returned to walk up the six flights because the elevators were closed to them. This what happened to Mrs. Muriel Jones. Many fathers left for work after the uncomfortable night on the floor.

Breakfasts were provided by the families who brought in food Thursday night.

For the first time in the his-

tory of the CHA, two guards were placed at the entrance of the waiting rooms on the sixth floor to keep out the families Friday morning. The families continued their sit-in in the hall.

During the night, a man appeared who said he was the landlord of 63 Park Row and asked the families to leave. After they refused, he turned off some of the lights and departed. Cops that were called in to intimidate the families left without disturbing them.

The women said they felt "tired" and "achy" from sleeping on the hard floor. Despite their discomfort they held that the sit-in "was worth it." The women said that they felt that finally some effort was being made to help them.

They were full of praise for the Bronx tenants council.

"Everyone cooperates in the council," said Mrs. Dorothy Harvey. "There isn't any discrimination in the council." Her comments were seconded by the other women.



# Tenants Fight Dems, GOP on Rent Hikes

By Michael Singer

The fight to block the Dewey landlord rent rises proposed by Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick last Monday to the State Legislature is becoming more and more a tenant fight against both major parties in Albany. Despite a statement by Democratic leaders that they would oppose the McGoldrick 15 percent rent increase recommendations, every sign pointed to a bipartisan deal similar to the one last year which resulted in a one-vote Republican victory for the state rent law.

Newspaper headlines about "Democrats Open Rent War in Albany" are phony. Neither Democratic Assembly leader Irwin Steingut nor his counterpart Sen. Elmer Quinn, have begun to draft a real rent control law incorporating demands made by the 500 strong Tenant Lobby in the Capitol last Tuesday.

Instead, the Democratic strategists have shown their hand by privately rejecting Assemblyman Louis Peck's proposal for a two-day public hearing on the McGoldrick plan in New York City "within two weeks."

The Tenants Lobby, sponsored by the New York Tenants Welfare and Consumer Council, had representatives of trade unions, community groups and the American Labor Party from the five boroughs and upstate areas. They conducted a militant demonstration and contacted scores of legislators from both parties.

Four major demands were submitted by the tenants: scrap the McGoldrick Plan, pass real rent control with a ban on evictions, adopt anti-discrimination housing

bills, and apply rent control to all housing, including those built on or before Feb. 1, 1949.

Sen. Fred C. Moritt of Brooklyn and Assemblyman Peck were the two most outspoken legislators who promised a vigorous fight for these demands. Peck has already introduced five measures dealing with bans on restrictive covenants and pincrow landlord practices. Republican-ALP Sen. William J. Bianchi of Manhattan has proposed a bill to amend the Austin-Wicks anti-discrimination law so that it specifically applies to Stuyvesant Town.

Sen. Bianchi last week introduced another bill including all the proposals of the Tenant Council and the ALP for rent control.

In the City Council three Brooklyn Democrats—Jeremiah Bloom, Abraham Sussman, and Jack Kranis, all from low-income areas—introduced a resolution calling on the Legislature to reject the McGoldrick Plan. Mayor Impellitteri, in a cautious statement, said he was against "lifting controls."

It is clear that the Democrats who, in the main, represent areas with strong tenant movements, are stalling on the issue.

The tenants who jarred the bipartisan complacency in Albany last Tuesday warned the legislators that they would "return again and again and in greater numbers." Plans for weekend delega-

tions to local Assemblyman and Senators, telegrams and mass meetings in the communities were under way.

Far from being "hopeless," the fight for rent control and against the McGoldrick Plan is developing into a major counter-offensive in Albany. Democrats admit that enough pressure can wring important concessions from bipartisan leaders and scrap the worst sections in the McGoldrick landlord conspiracy.

The period up to Feb. 15 looms as the major test in this battle. All-out concentration by tenants, unionists, civic, consumer and minority parties in a united struggle can beat the 15 percent mass eviction threat.

## 17 Ask Dismissal of 'Contempt' Indictments

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Motions to dismiss the contempt indictments against Phil Bart, business manager of the Daily Worker and The Worker and 16 others were argued Friday before Federal Judge James R. Kirkland.

The 17 face trial for contempt of the House Un-American Committee, most of them for refusal to answer committee questions concerning relations with the Communist Party.

Ten lawyers who represented the defendants pointed out that in two recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court the right of a witness to decline to answer such questions was upheld under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

Judge Kirkland took the motions under consideration.

Defense attorneys cited Supreme Court decisions in the cases of Patricia and Irving Blau and the recent action of a Hawaiian Federal Court in dismissing indictments against several Hawaiian labor leaders, also cited for contempt by the Un-Americans.

U. S. Attorneys insisted that the

court could not take into account high court rulings made since the citation. They said the defendants must stand trial regardless.

Defense attorneys replied that the government was seeking to punish the defendants by compelling them to stand trial even though an acquittal was indicated by the Supreme Court rulings.

The lawyers also attacked the validity of indictments handed down by a grand jury which included government workers. Employees of the government, under present conditions of pressure and hysteria, could not render an unbiased verdict, they said.

The defendants are: James Matles and Julius Emspak, officials of the United Electrical Workers, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Thomas Quinn and Frank Panzino, UE leaders in Pittsburgh, and Esther

(Continued on Page 7)

## Asks Pittsburgh Mistrial on Judge's Prejudiced Remark

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.—Steve Nelson, Western Pennsylvania Communist leader, who is acting as his own counsel, demanded a mistrial Friday when trial judge Henry X. O'Brien indicated he considered the defendants guilty. The judge gave this indication in the presence of the jury when only a small fraction of the evidence was in.

Some of this "evidence" consisted of Marxist books, which were piled high at one end of the table used by prosecutor Loran Lewis and detective Joe Becker, the so-called "red expert" on the Pittsburgh police force.

The judge made his astonishing remark after overruling objections by Nelson and defense counsel John T. McTernan, who represents Andy Onda and James Dolsen, to some frame-up "evidence" that attempted to link Communists and Nazis.

Judge O'Brien denied arguments by Nelson and McTernan at the same time. He said, however, that constitutional objections to his rulings could be used later.

"When can I use them?" asked Nelson.

"On appeal: when you appeal," replied O'Brien.

The judge was thus assuming that Nelson would have to take an appeal—that is that he would be convicted.

Nelson demanded a mistrial at once.

"You imply," the Communist leader told the court, "that this case is going to appeal. That means that you are already prejudicing the jury against me."

The judge showed his embarrassment as he denied this mistrial motion.

### MUSMANNO RANTS

The frame-up evidence about Communists and Nazis was presented by Judge Michael A. Musmanno, a member of the same Court of Common Pleas as O'Brien, who is testifying as a prosecution witness.

Musmanno had just identified a brassard, marked "CPA," which he asserted he had gotten in a visit to Communist headquarters in Pittsburgh. After asserting that the letters stood for "Communist Party of America," Musmanno made an excited speech to the jury about Communists and Nazis. He said he had told James Dolsen at party headquarters that he had seen similar brassards in Germany.

And he added the patent falsehood that these arm bands were "interchanged" by the Nazi and Communists in Germany.

Judge Musmanno was supposed to be testifying as to his visit to Communist headquarters on July 19 when he went there as a provocateur with two detectives to get "evidence" for the coming thought control trial. Musmanno, however, paid little attention to established court rules about testimony as he continued his arm-

waving, hysterical speeches to the jury.

Judge O'Brien helped him out. Today O'Brien permitted the judge to make almost the same speech against the Kremlin and Stalin as O'Brien had stricken from the record yesterday.

Musmanno's speech was supposed to report a conversation that he had had with James Dolsen about the magazine, USSR in Construction, which carried pictures of Soviet scenes. But Musmanno was making a stump speech to the jury, not giving a report.

### BARS ARGUMENT

McTernan objected to his irrelevancies, which had no relation to the charges against the three Communists. Judge O'Brien told him that he would not permit any arguments, however.

The trial judge is beginning to copy Judge Medina's rulings forbidding argument by defense counsel.

O'Brien sustained McTernan on some minor objections, requiring the court reporter to strike out a few words from Musmanno's speeches.

Some time was taken up by the jury in examining a large portrait of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, which Musmanno and Matt Cvetic, the stoolpigeon, and detectives had taken from the wall of Communist headquarters during the raids last summer.

The photo was inscribed by Miss Flynn to "my favorite district," Western Pennsylvania.

## Valentine Ousted in Move to Spur Pay Lid

WASHINGTON.—President Truman moved on Friday to speed wage curbs when he fired Alan Valentine as Economic Stabilizer. Valentine was immediately replaced by defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, General Electric magnate, who said that Valentine's removal would speed wage-price controls. Price chief Michael V. DeSalle had complained to the White House that his plan for a 30-day freeze on wages and prices was overruled by Valentine.

Valentine handed his resignation personally to the President. He said he was quitting "in response to what I understand to be

### VALENTINE'S LETTER

Valentine was an advocate of the "go-slow" policy on curbs. His resignation was a victory for De-

(Continued on Page 7)

## CRC Says Only the People Can Save the Martinsville 7 and McGee

Willie McGee and seven Negro men and youth of Martinsville, Virginia, can be saved from execution, according to a spokesman of the Civil Rights Congress, "only if there is far greater activity from many more organizations of the Negro people and the labor movement in behalf of these victims of lynch-justice."

The CRC spokesman reported worldwide protests against the execution of the seven Martinsville youth, but he pointed out that the U. S. Supreme Court's rejection of McGee's plea indicated the protest movement inside the United States is lagging behind the international movement.

ON MONDAY, the Court announced its refusal to review the conviction of McGee, 37-year-old father of four children, whom the State of Mississippi had three times convicted and sentenced to death for the alleged rape of a white woman. Earlier, the Court re-

jected a petition for review from the Martinsville Seven, convicted and sentenced to death by the State of Virginia also for the alleged rape of a white woman.

The seven Martinsville frame-up victims face execution on Feb. 2 and G. McGee, if his motion for a re-hearing by the U. S. Supreme Court is again denied within the next few days, will then be given a new execution date.

McGee received his last stay of execution after a mass delegation led by the Civil Rights Congress went to Jackson, Mississippi, to plead his case. There members of the delegation were beaten by organized hoodlums. But the protest movement forced the Supreme

Court to order a stay of execution. Gov. Field Wright reported that he had received more than 1,200 telegrams and letters from countries around the world, including China and Czechoslovakia.

A NATIONAL people's delegation, sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress and the Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven, is scheduled to meet in Richmond on Tuesday, Jan. 30 to urge Gov. Battle to grant a day and free the men.

Meanwhile, demands for their freedom continue to reach President Truman and Governor Battle

(Continued on Page 7)

## POINT OF ORDER

### Equality of Sacrifice

By Alan Max

I see by the President's message to Congress that all of us are in for greater sacrifices. Naturally this applies to workers and bosses alike.

The workers will work longer hours and the bosses will work the workers longer hours.

The workers will have to bear the strain of higher taxes and the bosses will have to bear the strain of higher profits.

The workers will be called on to speed up and the bosses will be called on to speed up the war.

The workers will be called on to take a lower living standard and the bosses will be called on to take the workers' lower living standard with a stiff upper lip.



## Nat'l Door-to-Door Campaign for 'Worker' Subs Opens

The first of four weekly nationwide door-to-door campaigns begins this Sunday in the drive for 20,000 additional Worker subscriptions. Philip Bart, Worker general manager, said on Friday that The Worker and Daily Worker have been performing a "great service to the country and people" by reporting the extensive national and peace movement.

Increased circulation, he added, will have "tremendous influence in the development and organization of this peace movement."

He called on all "readers, supporters and friends of The Worker and Daily Worker" to turn out on the four Sunday door-to-door campaign renewals and new subscriptions.

"Visit your friends, shopmates and neighbors now to get them to join the campaign," Bart suggested.

He reported an increase in the tempo of the current circulation drive, but said it was still "to slow." Explaining that favorable reports about the drive have come in from many cities and states, Bart anticipated "an increased response as a result of the first nationwide door-to-door campaign."

He said the campaign beginning Sunday, Jan. 21, would be followed up by three other Sunday drives on Jan. 28, Feb. 11, and Feb. 25.

"We should show a tremendous

## Publishers Give Lie to MacA.

The trade publication Editor & Publisher differed sharply Friday with Gen. Douglas MacArthur as to whether the press itself really wanted military censorship.

In an editorial, the magazine challenged the general's claim that the main reason for censorship was that the newspapers wanted it.

It accused Gen. MacArthur of "searching for a crutch" to support censorship.

"The part that disturbs us about the general's message is that he believes most of the press was clamoring for censorship in Korea and that's the main reason it was imposed," Editor & Publisher said.

He quotes his Nov. 1 report to the United Nations saying there had been no breaches of military security endangering the lives of our troops and he thought then that the voluntary arrangement was working out just fine. Then he says the pressure was applied by the press for censorship and avers that a message he received in the middle of December from representatives of press and radio meeting in Washington made it "unequivocally clear that military censorship should be imposed," the editorial said.

Editor & Publisher said it had examined that message and got just the opposite impression. It said several of the people who drafted the message deny their intention was to make Gen. MacArthur feel they wanted military censorship imposed.

"So, either the general is searching for a crutch to support his rigid censorship rules, or someone along the line has been feeding him a lot of guff about the press demanding military censorship."

less destruction. GI's have been ordered to destroy everything that could be used as hiding places. Such orders have brought about destruction of practically everything.

In carrying out the order, UN forces have destroyed the labor

of generations of South Koreans. American commanders justify their scorched earth policy. But this is small compensation to those farmers and townspeople who stand by horrified as the work of a lifetime goes up in smoke. They are embittered, alarmed and confused.

Through American civil affairs officers, the South Koreans explain that they are amazed that Americans are burning them out of house and home, according to the press dispatches.

The American soldiers cannot help but sympathize with the old

men and women, the crippled and the children who file slowly by in the long refugee columns—their faces showing a desperate helplessness and confusion.

The long columns of homeless forced ever southward are not allowed to halt in U. S. defense areas.

## ADMIRAL SAYS ARMED FORCES MAY GO ABOVE 3½ MILLION

WASHINGTON.—Adm. Forrest P. Sherman, chief of naval operations, said Friday the armed services may have to raise their manpower sights again even before they reach their present goal of 3,462,000 men under arms.

He made the statement before the Senate Preparedness Committee in endorsing the Administration's 18-year-old draft bill. He urged the committee to extend the draft term from 21 to 27 months and to let Defense Secretary George C. Marshall decide whether 18-year-olds should be sent overseas.

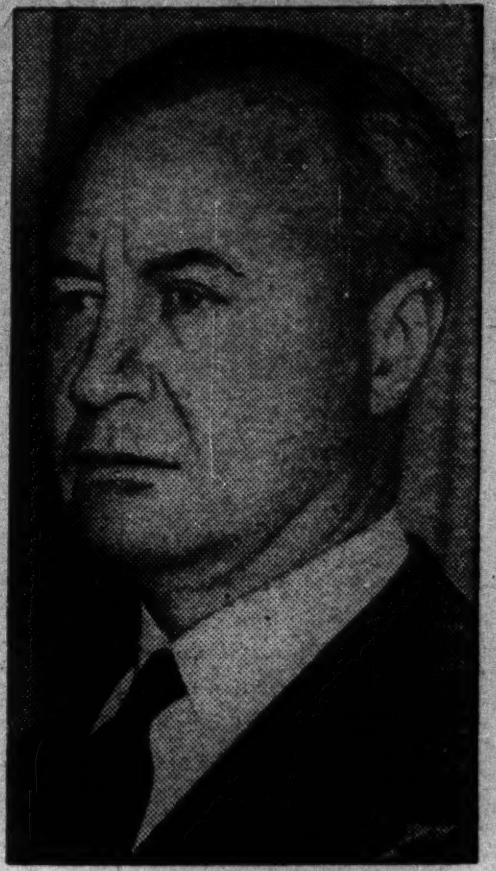
Sherman testified amid mounting congressional opposition to the bill. Many lawmakers reported heavy criticism from home.

Sherman said the 27-month term would "increase the combat readiness" of the armed services. He said the present need is for a strong army, navy and air force as well as a pool of reserves.

As for banning overseas service for 18-year-olds, Sherman said the Navy has been sending them abroad for many years.

Sherman noted that present plans call for a total of 3,462,000 men in the armed services "as soon as possible" after June 30. He considered this a "very useful first objective," but added:

"I believe that unless international conditions improve, we may well have to set a new target as we approach this target."



SHERMAN

## UN Resisting the State Dep't Steamroller on China Move

By Joseph Starobin

LAKE SUCCESS.—The United Nations was still balking any swift action against People's China Friday despite the extreme pressure of a House resolution in Washington demanding complete UN capitulation to the State Department. News of the House action

caused bitterness and shoulder-shrugging here today. The atmosphere is very cool toward hasty moves condemning People's China demanded by Ambassador Warren Austin on Thursday.

After a meeting this morning of the 12-nation Arab-Asian group, it was decided to wait until the arrival of Sir Benegal Rau of India from London tomorrow.

It is known, however, that the Arab-Asian bloc is prepared to offer a resolution on Monday which would defy the United States by urging a seven-power conference, including People's China, to seek a Far Eastern settlement.

While a series of Latin American countries in this afternoon's debate indicated support of the U. S. government, the fact remains that no U. S. resolution condemning China has so far been offered. The State Department is known to be having trouble getting co-sponsors for its resolution.

Great Britain's Sir Gladwyn Jebb is still without formal instructions from his government, another reflection of the reluctance, even among Wall Street's imperialist partners, to rush ahead with a condemnation of China.

If the Arab-Asian resolution materializes, it would in itself be a substantial setback to the Truman Administration, even though it might not get enough votes.

The Arab-Asian proposal would show the strong divisions at the UN, and the desire for a realistic examination of peace possibilities, opened up by the Chinese plan last Wednesday.

In today's debate, the Polish delegate, Juliusz Katz-Suchy made a scorching attack on what he called the "State Department's campaign of warmongering" and its attempt to impose a war with China project on the United Nations.

He charged that the State Department had never taken the time to "study the Chinese proposals from beginning to end." He affirmed Poland's support for Chou En-lai's statement calling it the

"first real peace plan" before the UN.

He said that the Chinese statement had taken the question into the realm of diplomacy, and called

upon the UN to deal with the question in the same spirit, instead of rushing into a condemnation-of-China plan which risked the same disasters as in Korea.

## Try to Quell Resistance To Dewey Dictator Bill

Republican legislative leaders in New York State are trying to quell the mass public clamor against Gov. Dewey's "dictatorship" bill by giving all sorts of assurances that it will be drastically "amended" before passage.

Under the guise of a "civil defense" system, the bill would give Dewey more legal power than any public official has ever possessed in the state, and probably the nation.

Under its terms, he would be able to suspend virtually all laws and constitutional guarantees whenever an "enemy attack" was "imminent." The Governor has not been backward in proclaiming it as his belief that such a time is now.

Among the laws suspended would be those protecting labor conditions and the right to strike; constitutional provisions for freedom of speech, press and assembly; local government rights; even rights of property, which Dewey would be able to seize at will.

The measure bears a striking likeness, in its effects, to the notorious Article 48 of the German

Constitution under which Hitler was legally able, in 1933, to crush all democratic freedoms in the name of "national emergency."

INTRODUCED Jan. 3, the bill was greeted with such bitter hostility from all parts of the state, and from all sections of the people, that Dewey has had to "disclaim" any desire for a personal dictatorship, suggest 30 days of "study," and amendments along lines suggested after study.

Actually, aim of the Governor's apparent retreat was simply to gain time to permit the mood of The state Republican newsletter predicts the Governor will be given the powers "substantially" as outlined in the bill.

The public opposition, expressed in thousands of wires, letters and phone calls pouring into

(Continued on Page 7)

## South Africa Segregates More Voters

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—Dr. E. G. Jansen, South Africa's new governor general, announced government plans today for "segregated voting" by persons of interracial ancestry.

In a "speech from the throne" opening the new session of parliament, Jansen told legislators that they will be asked to authorize "colored" persons—as those of interracial ancestry are officially known here—to vote separately for their own members of the Senate and House Assembly.

The "colored members" all would be white. No Negro or "colored" man may sit in South Africa's parliament.

"Colored" persons now vote as whites. Indians and Negroes have to vote separately for four senators, three assemblymen, and 12 members of a special council.

The new voting plan is a manifestation of the Nazi Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's "apartheid"—racial segregation—policy, under which members of different races have been segregated in different areas of the dominion.

Jansen said that the principle of apartheid will be further extended by the government.

## Dictator Trujillo Clamps Down

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic.—Dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Friday clamped down on the liberties of the people, having gotten the Dominican Congress to declare a "state of emergency."

Trujillo's screams of "communism" indicate that there is a movement in the republic for liberty, which he is trying to destroy.

## U. S. Troops Put Torch to S. Korean Homes

American troops, under orders to destroy farms and villages, have raised a tempest of protest among the South Koreans, according to press dispatches from the Korean east central front.

Even many GI's and their officers have qualms over the ruth-

less destruction. GI's have been ordered to destroy everything that could be used as hiding places. Such orders have brought about destruction of practically everything.

In carrying out the order, UN forces have destroyed the labor

of generations of South Koreans. American commanders justify their scorched earth policy.

But this is small compensation to those farmers and townspeople who stand by horrified as the work of a lifetime goes up in smoke. They are embittered, alarmed and confused.

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men and women, the crippled and the children who file slowly by in the long refugee columns—their faces showing a desperate helplessness and confusion.

The long columns of homeless forced ever southward are not allowed to halt in U. S. defense areas.



# The Outcry of America Grows: 'BRING OUR BOYS HOME'

By Joseph North

The outcry to bring our boys home from Korea continues to rise throughout the nation, and has become so powerful, particularly in the midwest rural areas that the State Senate of North Dakota joined the chorus this week.

Herbert Pell, former state head of the Democratic Party in New York, urged immediate negotiation for world peace "while our boys are still alive."

Mothers, whose letters continue to flood the mail-box sections of newspapers, are urging that peace groups be formed to fight against war.

Below is a sampling of the typical expressions that are appearing in newspapers throughout America:

## N. Dakota Senate Acts

BISMARCK, N. D.—The North Dakota State Senate—by a vote of 36 to 5—has passed a resolution demanding Congress and President Truman order American troops out of Korea.

The resolution said America entered the Korean conflict without first determining if it was worth the risk or if the country was willing to accept the risk.

## He Remembers MacA.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A veteran of Gen. MacArthur's command during the last war gives the general a bristling going over in a recent issue of the *Commercial Appeal*, the local newspaper.

"The general's creed as a soldier's selfless sacrifice and modest devotion to his cause was courageously demonstrated," notes the writer, "when he served as Chief of Staff under President Hoover. With bold courage, drawn bayonets, tear gas and tanks he chased the veterans of World War I out of Washington."

As an "example" of MacArthur's "great spirit of democracy," the ex-GI cites the General's fabulous financial holdings in the Orient.

## 91 Percent of Poll

WHEELING, W. Va.—Ninety-one percent of persons casting ballots in the "What's Your Opinion" poll being conducted here by the *News Register* favors withdrawal of U. S. troops from Korea, the newspaper announced in a two-column page one story. Fifty-one percent of the voters in the straw poll, the paper added, favor an "immediate try for a negotiated peace with Russia."

One balloter asked if it would not be possible to send ballots to "our boys in the armed forces." Their answers, he said, would make "interesting reading."

## From a Negro GI

DURHAM, N. C.—The *Carolina Times*, a leading Negro weekly in this area of the Black Belt, carries a main headline across page one that says: "Get Us Out Of Korea! Pleads W. Salem Soldier."

The story, datelined from Winston-Salem, tells of a letter written by a soldier, who asked that his name not be used, urged that something be done to "get us out of Korea. I don't know why they don't get us out of here and then talk over the situation," he said.

## Negro Readers Tell Hope for 1951

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The *Louisville Defender*, a leading Negro newspaper of the state, polled readers with the question "What Did You Wish For Most In The New Year" and received the answer "world peace." The replies were unanimous.

Mrs. Lois Taylor, clerk, said "My wish for the New Year is a wish for world peace and equal opportunities for all minority groups."

## Send Us What People Are Saying

What the newspapers call "The Great Debate" continues to rage throughout the land. But it is less a "debate" than a spontaneous grass-roots outcry to bring our boys back home from Korea.

Furthermore, as the people, by the millions, discuss the issues they reveal profound disillusionment with Truman's promises. And they raise profound questions—as letters on this page show. They declare that the billionnaires rake in profits that are unprecedented while our boys are sacrificed. And they challenge our foreign policy, our A-bomb plans, and begin to insist that socialism and capitalism can live together in one world.

We thank our readers for continuing their valuable services in clipping the letters from the newspapers, and sending them to us. We also urge that, in addition, they write us what people are saying and doing in the shops and communities about peace.

"We are writing to the ones we can, trying to get them to get us out. All we want to do is to get out of here."

## 66% in Indiana Poll

INDIANAPOLIS.—Sixty-six percent of those polled by churches in Burlington, Ind., voted to "get out of the present theatre of war in Asia and stay out." Ralph Phillips, a Burlington resident, said in a letter to the *Indianapolis Star*.

## 98 to 0: Quit Korea

RICHMOND, Va.—Frank Porter, commentator for radio station WXGI here, polled his listeners yesterday on:

"Should we pull our men out of Korea?"

Porter received 98 telephone calls within a few minutes after he put the question on the air.

The result was 98-0 in favor of quitting Korea.

## Letters to Washington

DETROIT.—The *Detroit Free Press* carries a big story titled "What Are the Writers from Home Telling Their Legislators" which reveals that thousands are demanding the United States "pull out of Korea, Japan and Europe." Items in this report include:

Sen. Ives (R-NY) says his mail shows "a loss of confidence in Washington leadership. People don't understand what's going on here." Sen. Capehart (R-Ind) is told by his readers they "don't like the U. S. situation. What are they fighting over there for?" is a common query.

There is much bitterness from wives and relatives of reservists called to active duty. Many young mothers think they will lose their homes, Capehart's mail reveals.

Rep. Ford (R-Mich) says Grand Rapids writers have deluged him

with letters demanding U. S. pull out of Korea, Japan and Europe.

Senator Douglas (D-Ill) reveals that "a strong majority urges the U. S. to get out of Korea and demands Truman get rid of Acheson."

Rep. Dingell, (D-Mich) says most of the Detroit writers complain about the handling of the reservist problem.

Senator-elect Nixon (R-Cal) says that a typical letter is the following: "It's not now the question of who pushed whom. Thirty thousand casualties add up to war. That's the answer to any question you might bring up." The California theme is "pull out of Korea."

Sen. Thyne (R-Minn) says that mail is running 10 to 1 against the Administration policies.

# 'End War',--Labor Spokesmen; Cite Peril to Living Standard

Labor's powerful voice for peace was heard this past week when spokesmen for a quarter million furriers, electrical industry workers and warehousemen urged an end to the war in Korea.

They showed how the war drive was undermining the trade union and living standards and urged cooperation with neighborhood, labor and church organizations working for peace.

A resolution, unanimously adopted, by the general executive board of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union "reaffirmed the determined stand for peace unanimously adopted" by their convention, "for disarmament of all nations and for outlawing the atom bomb."

The three-state district council of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers approved a program "to fight for our wages and to fight for peace in the world." The spokesmen of 40,000 workers in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota called on President Truman to end the so-called "emer-

gency" declaring that the union would resist any wage freeze.

SOME 300 DELEGATES heard UE secretary-treasurer Julius Em-spak declare that the present government policies "can only lead to war."

He said the "big question for us is how to work to shift the government policy from peace to war."

The two day council meeting heard reports on how workers in the factories were fighting back against wage freeze, speed-up, increased taxes and the threat to lengthen the straight-time work week.

DAVID LIVINGSTON, District 65 president, said in New York at the shop stewards meeting representing 40,000 warehouse, depart-

ment store, food processing and office workers that "our members want the slaughter to end. We say to all—settle all differences around the conference table."

Livingston proposed cooperative action of union locals with neighborhood, labor and church organizations working for peace.

His report detailed the impact of the war among the American people and called for a reversal of the Truman administration's present plans to impose a permanent war economy over the nation. He charged that "anti-labor forces" have been placed in the "saddle, hell-bent for war."

The furriers resolution called for immediate negotiations to obtain a peaceful settlement of the Korean war. "We stand for friendship, cooperation and trade among the nations and for settlement of all international disputes through peaceful negotiations," the furriers declared.

# Letters from mine, factory and field

## Joe Curran's Excuses for Union-Busting

Editor, The Worker:

The shipowners, utilizing the war 'emergency' to sharpen their attacks against the maritime workers all down the line, are now preparing to open their "Second Front" in the form of raiding the Marine Cooks and Steward's Union! Their objective being to company-unionize and militarize the whole maritime industry, and they MUST smash all organized opposition to this program. That's why their labor-lieutenant, Joe Curran, and two of his henchmen have gone to the West coast "to survey marine conditions there . . . and organize the marine cooks." In other words, to set up the apparatus for this union-raiding drive.

But Curran and the shipowners have problems! First because the MC&S is a pretty solid union whose unity and strength was tested during the 98-day strike in 1948 out of which they won the best contract in the industry. Their

membership has been outstanding for its militant resistance to the shipowners' blacklisting program which, in the last six months, has operated under the label of "screening."

Secondly, because the overwhelming majority of the rank and file of the National Maritime Union are honest trade unionists who still have deep rooted, democratic convictions and would never endorse or engage in raiding or scab activities against a sister union anywhere! Further, we NMU members have a healthy respect for the MC&S because of the high standards of wages and working conditions which they have established in the recent period and the gains that Maritime unity won for all of us in 1946.

So Curran and the companies know they must have outside help in order to achieve their aims. That's the meaning of his conferences with the CIO's Allan

Haywood and other West coast officials. Help in terms of professional goons and raiders! They are also banking heavily on new workers coming into the industry since the Korean "police action"; young first-trip seaman who have no trade union experience and consequently don't know the score. In the months ahead, Curran will pressure these workers into taking over MC&S contract ships, in return for a "full-book" membership in the NMU.

The situation in maritime today is of concern to the whole labor movement, not only because of the decisive role the maritime workers have played in many of labor's struggles, but in addition this is one more example of the proven lesson that red-baiting is the major weapon of the worst enemies of labor; "stopping Communism" a most convenient "excuse" for every rotten, union-busting program these enemies of labor might attempt.

An NMU Rank and Filer



# The Payoff on Truman War Budget: More \$ for Trusts, Less for People

MEMORANDUM:  
TO: WASHINGTON BUREAU, THE WORKER  
FROM: EDITOR, THE WORKER

For coming edition please file story answering readers' question: How much will Truman's war budget cost me?  
TO: EDITOR  
FROM: WASHINGTON BUREAU

The answer is: Plenty. In dollars and cents, in high prices, shortages of goods needed at home, in longer hours to be worked—in a word, in a drastically lowered standard of living. And since it is, as Truman admits, a war budget, it can cost a fabulous sum in human suffering and human lives.

First—in dollars and cents. The budget for fiscal 1952 will range somewhere between \$71.6 billion and \$94.4 billion, depending on how fast Truman can get industry converted to war production. Which is to say, on how fast he can spend the money.

An older generation may recall a novel, entitled, I think "Brewster's Millions," which was the sad story of a young man who inherited a million dollars with orders to spend it within a year. He had some trouble. Truman will also have trouble. In addition to the problems of finding an adequate supply of factories, raw materials and manpower on which to spend, it is quite possible he will run into opposition from the people who don't care for his brand of war mobilization—or his brand of war.

Assuming he is able to spend the minimum, this will cost American taxpayers \$71.6 billion, or roughly a third of the national income.

Taxpayers are now digging up \$5 billion a year. Truman is asking for an increase of \$16.4 billion.

Only a little more than a quarter of the \$71 billion will be paid by corporations. Individuals (40 million of them) are already paying 35 percent of the costs of the program in income taxes and another 15 percent of the cost in excise taxes (really sales taxes).

While the details of the international operations are also veiled, Truman hinted at a stepped-up program for exploiting Africa, Latin America and other colonial areas. Private capital will participate, he said, resulting in increasing supplies of strategic raw materials for Wall Street's war industries. And he might have added in increased super-profits for Wall Street, wrung from the toil of the colonial people.

For instance, under the title of

natural resources Truman included \$1.3 billion for expansion of production of atomic weapons. Under transportation and communication is included \$354 million for building up the merchant marine and subsidies to ship-owners. Under commerce and industry is \$330 million for applying economic controls including, of course, some form of wage freeze.

The President's Council of Economic Advisers said in its recent report that most of the new taxes will have to be levied against the people as the corporations cannot stand any additional "burdens" without losing their "incentives."

In an editorial Wednesday the Wall Street Journal commented gleefully that the government has recognized it must raise taxes on the "common man" rather than on corporations and wealthy individuals.

Perhaps the government realizes, the Journal continued, that even if it taxes corporations, the tax is always "sooner or later" passed on to the consumer.

How much larger will be the tax on the average family?

Remember that last October the new 20 percent hike in withholding tax went into effect? It is raising less than \$3 billion a year.

To raise an additional six billion via the withholding tax will require a hike five times that of last October.

The politicians agree that for the government to take such a bite out of the workers' paycheck, openly and without concealment, would result in a revolt of the voters with the Democrats and Republicans both being thrown out of office. Therefore, while they expect to boost the withholding tax considerably, they will collect a part of the increase through some kind of Federal sales tax.

The Wall Street Journal predicts it will be a five percent Federal retail sales tax which will raise about five billion dollars.

Such a tax would fall on food, clothes and house furnishings. On radios, television sets, cosmetics and movies the tax will, of course be four or five times higher than five percent.

But on these items which take about 50 percent of the income of the moderate income family, the tax will be exceedingly onerous. A family with an annual income of \$3,000 would thus pay an additional \$100, which means roughly a wage cut of \$2 a week. A family with an income of \$5,000 a year would pay \$3.25 a week in extra sales taxes.

A progressive labor economist here estimates that the family with a \$3,000 income is already paying \$700 a year in federal, state and local taxes. With the new budget, he says, the tax will rise to about \$1,000 or a third of his income.

## PRICES

Perhaps a more acutely painful form of the cost of the war program will be the higher prices we will pay for everything we buy. Last Tuesday the government announced that food prices had in two weeks risen 1.2 percent and were at their highest in history.

## SHORTAGES

Under the Truman war budget, there will be no private homes built and fewer apartment or rental houses. There will be fewer refrigerators, washing machines, radios, television sets, pots and pans.

## SOCIAL SERVICES

Truman said he was cutting all "nondefense" expenditures: Housing, public health, education, and other social services are being cur-

(Continued on Page 6)

## Students Bitter at Draft As War Jitters Hit Campus

By Louise Mitchell

"I used to be interested in my marks but now I am more concerned with what arrives in the mailbox each morning."

That is the way a New York University student summed up his lack of interest in school work and dread of being drafted.

"Naturally I'm frightened about having to cut my school studies short," said the graduating pre-law student over a cup of coffee in a luncheonette frequented by NYU students. "I don't have the same ambition as before and my studies don't interest me any more."

Preferring to remain anonymous, the young 20-year-old said that, "I'm in a nervous state and I catch myself doing less school work although it is not deliberate."

He said that the final examinations for graduation which he was now taking "seemed unimportant," and added flippantly, "I'm going to flunk out anyway."

The student added that he was "not proud" of his feelings but "if I could get out of the draft I would run."

HIS ATTITUDE to school work bears out the findings of a recently released survey in 55 colleges throughout the country which show that the war jitters have struck the campuses. Students are adopting a "hell with it" approach to their work because of the uncertainty of the world and their own futures, it declared. Soon-to-be drafted youngsters feel, "Why study to be a soldier, anyway," the report revealed.

Another student sipping coffee before class said he intended to drop out of school at the end of this term.

"What's the use of getting drafted in the middle of the term and losing all the credits for your work," he explained.

Calling the war a "bastard war" because the general public goes about its own sweet business while kids are getting killed, the student said he and his friends "don't give a damn."

"We gotta live today because tomorrow we may die," he emphasized.

"The fellows from 20 to 26 are getting it in the neck," said another student. "Most of them were in the last war and now have to face it again."

ONLY THE FAMILIES of men in the army know there's a war on, he continued. "The rest are trying to sit this one out."

A lackadaisical attitude toward the war exists among many students, another student averred.

"If you interrupt your whole life it means nothing to Congress," he continued. "Only if you get killed or wounded you or your family get some benefits."

Veteran-students at the College feel in a slightly better position, a veteran-student explained, "because we did our time already. They'll have to call the others before they get to us."

One student said he was going to enlist so that if he is called he can get his degree without taking final examinations.

Only one student said he was "not afraid to go" to war because he felt that war between the United States and the Soviet Union was "inevitable" so that he "might as well get it over with."

To this, some of his friends commented, "And it might be all over with you."

## The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE FREE-  
DOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 E. 13th St.,  
New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquy 4-7804.  
Cable Address: "Daiwerk," New York, N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER	\$3.00	\$5.75	\$10.00
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$3.75	\$6.75	\$12.00
THE WORKER		\$1.50	2.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	4.00	7.50	14.00
DAILY WORKER	8.25	8.50	12.00
THE WORKER		1.50	2.50
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## Imperialism-The Key Word

WE HEAR THE WORD imperialism everywhere these days.

We Americans are not used to the word.

It was V. I. Lenin, the genius whose death in January 1924 we are commemorating in this issue, who really discovered the biggest and most important truth of modern society—that all the big capitalist powers without exception have become imperialist. Lenin proved that in an epoch-making book titled "Imperialism, The Highest Stage of Capitalism." It is available in a cheap paper edition published by International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., N.Y.C.

WHAT IS IMPERIALISM? Is it true that Wall Street and the Washington government are imperialist? Lenin cut through all the phony talk and got down to brass tacks. He proved:

1. That all big capitalist states are ruled today by a new type of capitalist—the finance capitalist.

This is a combination of the industrial and banking monopolies into a single oligarchy. The banks run the country. This is true in every big capitalist state. It is dramatically true in the U. S. A. of 1950. Four hundred banker-industrialists monopolize the major industries of the nation.

2. This financial power is a monopoly power. It really dominates the nation's economic life from top to bottom. It has replaced the old-type "free competition" with monopoly, and with huge monopolies warring against each other for world domination.

3. This Wall Street monopoly seeks world markets, world supplies of cheap raw materials, cheap labor, and a field for super-profits out of its investments.

This is the real cause of all wars in the world since World War I. Both world wars arose out of the struggle between rival imperialist groups, only in World War II, the effort of the Axis monopolies to defeat their British-U. S. rivals could only succeed if they conquered the world. This forced the British-U. S. rulers to accept finally the Soviet Union's plan for collective security against fascist conquest. Had these powers accepted this in 1938 there would not have been a world war.

WALL STREET MONOPOLY is desperate, parasitic, and decaying. It cannot run the economy any longer except as a war economy. It desperately seeks war and domination of the world's colonies and markets. The old imperialisms dumped goods. The new imperialism seeks to seize the financial control of all nations and peoples through the export of capital—private investment. For this, it builds huge armies. It starts to talk about freedom and "Soviet imperialism" to mask its own aggressive plans.

Behind the entire Truman Doctrine of "containing Communism" is the drive of the "surplus" Wall Street capital for world conquest. America's productive machinery is so vast that only by turning the world into a dominated market can Wall Street hope to hang on to its power. Otherwise it faces crisis after crisis, increasing anarchy and the rising anger of the people seeking a way out of their misery. Imperialism makes socialism inevitable.

LENIN'S ANALYSIS SHOWS the stupidity of the "Soviet imperialism" lie. No socialist state can be imperialist. It has no need to. The more it makes the higher the standard of living for all.

Socialism does not need colonies to exploit, or cheap labor to hire to keep its profits up, as Wall Street does. It never faces the lunatic problem of "over production." The buying power of the people rises as production rises. Here it is the opposite. Here, Wall Street is afraid to produce "too much"; the people cannot buy it back.

The new Wall Street style imperialism operates through hidden financial deals which take over such big countries as France, Italy, and which penetrates into Britain too. It takes over entire nations through "security pacts" and Marshall Plan "aid."

Lenin proved all of that. He showed us how to fight for peace, democracy and socialism against this monster of imperialist war. Lenin taught that socialism can live peacefully along side of capitalism, provided the imperialists can be forced to remain at peace.

This is the great peace and socialist ideal which inspires mankind today. It is the great heritage of Lenin, the simple man and great scientist who loved humanity.



# Harry Sacher Sticks to the Fight for Labor

By Mel Fiske

Harry Sacher, the workers' lawyer whom the court judges and New York Bar Association are trying to disbar for defending the Communist "11" has his troubles. But last week 4,000 shoe workers acclaimed him lavishly for the part he played in aiding them win a 10-cent an hour wage increase.

Packed into Manhattan Center to ratify the terms of a settlement, the 4,000 rocked the huge hall with applause for their fighting attorney.

Moved by the ovation, Sacher told the cheering shoe workers: "You don't know how much this means to me."

The tears of many older workers, seated in the first few rows of the hall, showed that they did.

Referring briefly to the frameup being applied against him, Sacher said "in my 20 years as a labor lawyer, I've made many enemies among employers and their lawyers in the bar association."

"They may try to put me in jail, or disbar me—but in your cause I'll always serve," he exclaimed.

SINCE JUDGE Medina handed down his vindictive jail sentence against the attorney, the bar association has acted to stop Sa-

cher from practicing law entirely.

To the shoe workers, it was as if a boss were trying to throw one of the most active union leaders out of a shop for leading a fight to secure better wages and working conditions.

Just as they would spring to the defense of such a union leader, the shoe workers acclaimed their support of Sacher in his battle to reverse Medina's jail sentence and maintain his right to work in his chosen profession.

Sacher praised the fighting unity of the shoe workers. He said the two-week stoppage they conducted against the Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade was a "credit and example to all unions in the country."



HARRY SACHER

It showed, he added, that "if contracts don't answer the needs of the working people, then it is contracts that must die and not

men, women and children."

The stoppage, he explained, was an "answer to the warmongers and profiteers and those who want to profit out of the blood and sweat and tears of the working people."

What was needed, he declared, was a fight for peace by the working people, "to bring peace and quiet and prosperity in the world." That the shoe workers agreed with, too.

## Truman Budget

(Continued from Page 3)

tailed to the vanishing point. This affects all low-income groups. It hits hard at Negro families, especially in rural areas.

### FREEDOM

This budget assumes the application of economic controls including some form of wage freeze. It appropriates money for manpower controls. It appropriates money to make the FBI a more powerful Gestapo and provides \$600,000 for the McCarran Act Board.

And finally, since this is war budget, it will take its toll of manpower. Or perhaps we should add youth power. Because Truman wants to draft our eighteen-year-old sons into the armed forces.

If I had the space here I would ask: Why, why? when, after all, there is such an easy alternative under which we could be happy, prosperous and free. That alternative begins with abandoning the war program and submitting all differences with the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Government to discussion and negotiation.

—ROB. F. HALL

## Elderly IWO Policyholders to Picket State Insurance Dep't

Elderly and disabled policyholders of the International Workers Order will picket the New York Insurance Department offices at 61 Broadway on Wednesday, between 12 noon and 1 p.m. A delegation will also call on Insurance Superintendent Alfred J. Bohlinger to protest the liquidation proceedings he brought against the IWO in the New York Supreme Court.

The IWO, a licensed fraternal insurance society which has operated in the State of New York for 20 years, has 68,812 members fifty years of age and over, who have \$41,408,000 in insurance. It has 15,706 members over sixty years of age with \$7,000,000 of insurance.

At the end of their earning power, many elderly policyholders cannot afford the higher commercial insurance rate, if indeed they could get any commercial insurance at their advanced age, and with their disabilities. Many have paid premiums for as long as 20 years.

If Bohlinger's application to the court is successful the insurance and premium payments of the IWO's 162,000 policy holders will be confiscated by the state.

An outrageous feature of the case, according to the IWO, is that there are no charges against the IWO members whose life insurance is at stake.

Superintendent Bohlinger, a Dewey appointee, is trying to smash the IWO, the Order claims, because Governor Dewey wants dictatorial powers over property rights of organizations whose views he does not like.

## what's on SATURDAY

### Manhattan

"TIME IN THE SUN" Sergei Eisenstein's powerful epic, telling the story of Mexico's great revolutionary struggle will be presented by the Midtown Film Circle at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.), on Saturday and Sunday evenings, Jan. 20 and 21. Extra-excerpts from Maxim Gorki's "Lower Depths" featuring the world-renowned Moscow Art Players. Two showings each night, Saturday, 8:30 and 10:30; Sunday, 8 and 10. Dancing all evenings in our new Social Hall. Donation 83c plus tax.

LABOR DANCE-A-ROUND, the best square and folk dancing in town. New callers and performances. Sat. eve. Jan. 20th 8:30 p.m. Furriers Joint Council, 250 W. 26th St. bet. 7th and 8th Ave. Inst. fee 50c. Ausp.: American Folk Song Group.

DOUBLE BARRELED entertainment at Harlem Civil Rights Congress, 53 W. 125th St. Film showing at 7:30 p.m. sharp: "North Star," struggle of Russian Village against sudden Nazi invasion in 1941. Plus big social evening to follow. Come have fun. Refreshments, entertainment.

BECAUSE of our Party enjoyed by all on Christmas, we are bringing back by "popular demand" another gala affair. Entertainment, refreshments and dancing from 8:30 until 1. Come with your friends and meet many more. Sat. eve. ALP 93 Avenue B (cor. 6th St.). Contribution 75c.

Can the Nazi come back? Saturday Night Film Club presents "The Damned," a french film masterpiece, "packed with suspense"—Cue Magazine, 111 West 88th St. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Adm. to members \$1. Social all evening.

LOOK NO FURTHER! Spend another terrific Sat. nite with Maritime Distributive LYL, 11 West 18th St. Dancing, entertainment, food. Sub. 75c.

### Bronx

RENOIR'S "LA MARSEILLAISE," with Louis Jovet. Produced for the popular front. Extra "Korea" stirring documentary, filmed in Korea in 1948. One East Fordham Road (cor. Jerome Ave.) Promptly at 8:45 p.m. Social and refreshments after show.

### SUNDAY

#### Manhattan

"TIME IN THE SUN" Sergei Eisenstein's powerful epic, telling the story of Mexico's great revolutionary struggle will be presented by the Midtown Film Circle at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.), on Saturday

and Sunday evenings, Jan. 20 and 21. Extra-excerpts from Maxim Gorki's "Lower Depths" featuring the world-renowned Moscow Art Players. Two showings each night, Saturday, 8:30 and 10:30; Sunday, 8 and 10. Dancing all evenings in our new Social Hall. Don 83c plus tax.

MRS. ALBERT MALTZ speaks: Movie "The Hollywood Ten." Sun., Jan. 21, 8:15 p.m. Fourth North Club ALP, 82 Second Ave. Sub. 35c.

"PSYCHOANALYSIS"—Its use and misuse—by Mildred Burgum, noted psychoanalyst-author, articles and reviews—Journal of Orthopsychiatry, Science and Society, other periodicals on psychiatry—Discussion and Social-ALP, 220 W. 80th St. (2nd way) 8:30. Sub. 75c.

"THE SOVIET UNION TODAY: An eyewitness report will be topic of the Jefferson School Sunday Forum. The speaker will be George Marion; author of "All Quiet in the Kremlin." Neal Burroughs. Chairman and entertainment by Vera Nicholoff. Refreshments served. 8 p.m. Sub. \$1.

### Bronx

MIKE GOLD will speak on "Rise and Fall of American Literature." Sun. Jan. 21 8:30 p.m. 683 Allerton Ave. Refreshments. Sub. 60c.

INTERVALE THEATRE—brilliant epic film of the French Revolution "La Marseillaise" and "North Korea," 1311 Intervale Ave. (cor. Freeman St.) Two showings 8 and 10 p.m. Sub. 50c.

LIKE TO SING with Bob Decormier? Join the Jewish Young Folksingers at their first sing and social, Sunday, Jan. 21, 2 p.m. at the Freeman St. YM-WHA on Southern Blvd. Freeman St. Station, IRT.

Bronx. Songs of Jewish People, Negro People, Labor, Freedom.

### Brooklyn

CHARLES RILEY, poet and author lectures. Tonight 8:30 p.m. at Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Topic: "Material Aspects of Psychology."

FILM—"Hangman Also Die." Dance, meet the people after the show, Sunday, Jan. 21, 8 p.m. 1703 Pitkin Ave. Brownsville JYP. Contribution 50c.

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker 40 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker 6 words constitute a line Minimum charge 3 lines PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

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The Worker INVITES GREETING ADS TO HONOR

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## CRC

(Continued from Page 2)

from around the world. Excerpts from the latest protests against the Virginia legal lynching follow.

Free German Youth of Western Germany, West Zone Headquarters, Dusseldorf—"Our protest against the sentence of the Martinsville Seven and our demand that it be set aside has been sent to High Commissioner McCloy, Gov. Battle and the United Nations."

Semakala Mulumba, head of Bakata Party of Uganda, East Africa, now exiled in London, in a cable to Gov. Battle—"Stay execution. Demand court release lads immediately."

From the same African leader, a telegram to Prime Minister Attlee of England—"Britain is now Amer-

ica's close ally. Africans are anxiously watching to see what you will do to help save innocent Martinsville Negro lads."

The French Committee of Democratic Youth, in a cable to President Truman—"In the name of all the progressive youth of France, we raise an indignant protest against the rejection by the Supreme Court of the appeal of the Martinsville Seven."

Over the weekend, the Civil Rights Congress also received copies of a cable to President Truman and Gov. Battle, by the Women's International Democratic Federation.

The Martinsville Seven were tried by all-white juries in a series of quick trials and found guilty despite the contradictory evidence by the women, who has since disappeared.

## Defer Trial Of IWO Till Jan. 29

State Supreme Court Justice, Henry Clay Greenberg, on Friday announced postponement of the trial of the International Workers Order, originally scheduled for Monday, until Monday, Jan. 29. The trial is a culmination of proceedings launched by the State Insurance Superintendent Alfred J. Bohlinger to liquidate the solvent 20-year-old fraternal insurance organization and confiscate insurance and premium payments of 162,000 policyholders.

Action against the IWO is based on a report of a state insurance examiner, who said that although the organization is in excellent financial condition, it should be liquidated because its officers and members allegedly "espouse" certain political aims, support certain political parties, and engage in certain political criticism of officials and policies of the government.

## Valentine

(Continued from Page 2) your wish." He acknowledged he differed with his associates on the "precise timing and method" for controls. He said he handed Wilson Thursday a plan for over-all mandatory wage-price stabilization effective about Feb. 1, and was "sorry it is not acceptable."

The President, in a letter accepting the resignation, said Valentine's differences with his associates "are fundamental and not susceptible of composition," and commended him for "withdrawing yourself from the scene."

Johnston, a Republican, said he was first approached about succeeding Valentine eight or nine days ago. That would make it on or shortly after Jan. 10, the day Valentine turned down DiSalle's plan for an immediate 30-day freeze.

Wilson acknowledged that Valentine differed with DiSalle over price policies. He refused comment on complaints that Valentine was "dragging his feet" on controls, but said he thought the outgoing official "had been oppressed by the complexities of the problem."

Wilson said the switch will in no way change the statement he made in a Philadelphia speech earlier this week that compulsory controls are unavoidable. But he insisted no decision has been made whether to begin with an across-the-board order or use selective controls.

## Contempt

(Continued from Page 2) Tice and Talmadge Raley, UE leaders in Cincinnati; Frank Hashmall, Cincinnati progressive; Steve Nelson, Pittsburgh Communist Party leader; Mrs. Louise Berman, New York progressive; David Bohm, Irving Fox, Giovanni Rossi Lomanitz, and Clarence Hiskey, scientists; James Branca, Washington teacher, Marcel Scherer, New York Labor Peace Committee leader and Bart.

## CORRECTION

The boxer whose picture appears on Page 5 of the Magazine Section of this issue of The Worker is Henry Armstrong and not Sugar Ray Robinson. We regret the error.

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January 20, 1947

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Socialism

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE  
COMMUNIST PARTY

In Everlasting Memory  
of Charlie

## CHARLES KRUMBEIN

January 20, 1947

MARGARET

## Dewey

(Continued from Page 3)

the capital in Albany and to the individual members of the Legislature, reflects the general state of popular uneasiness with the bipartisan war program.

Democratic Party leaders in Albany have been playing their usual shifty bi-partisan game. Before the measure was proposed, they promised Dewey unswerving support in his "civil defense" policies. When it was projected, one courageous rank-and-file Democratic senator from Brooklyn, Fred Moritt, assailed it from the floor as an un-American seizure of power by an individual.

He was slapped down by the Democratic leadership, which proceeded to pussyfoot for several days, waiting to see which way the public winds would blow. When they clearly blew in directions unfavorable to the measure, the Democratic leaders attacked it, suggesting it be "amended" with their cooperation.

The American Labor Party, on the other hand, has unequivocally

demanding it be defeated right down the line. Many of the smaller town newspapers, as well as a number of organizations and thousands of individuals, have expressed similar views. The ALP has called on the Legislature to hold public hearings before it acts.

## ASP Hits Radio Move For 'Loyalty' Oaths

The demand of the Columbia Broadcasting System that its employees sign "loyalty" oaths is a "dangerous incursion into the civil and political rights of all people engaged in the arts, sciences and professions," declared the New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (ASP) on Friday.

"Implicit in the network's action is the position that the criteria for continued employment are the past and present associations of its employees," the Council said. "This would replace the fundamental American concept of job qualifications as the only basis for employment with the authoritarian concept of political conformity as the requirement for earning a livelihood."

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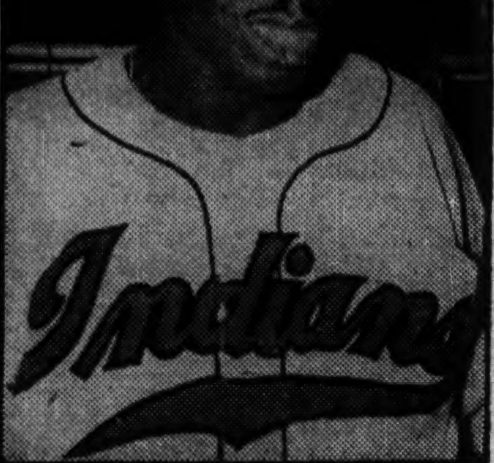


## on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

### Our 'Hall of Fame' Ballot Arrives

YOU MAY SOON read of one or more ballplayers being voted into the Hall of Fame. It works like this. Once a year a ballot goes out to all scribes who have been members of the Baseball Writers Association for at least ten years. They are entitled to vote for ten players who have finished their big league careers, players they feel should join the fifty-eight already honored in the Cooperstown Hall. Any player appearing on three-fourths of the ballots is automatically elected. Last year 167 ballots were cast, making 126 the magic number. Nobody was elected. Mel Ott came closest with 115.



Writers are pondering a lot of names. Ott, Bill Terry, Jimmy Foxx, Rabbit Maranville, Paul Waner, Dizzy Dean, Harry Heilmann.

But there is one name which should lead all the rest without any question. It is the name of the greatest pitcher of modern times. Maybe the greatest of all time. It's not something you can "prove" by big league statistics, the usual measuring rod. For this man was a big leaguer for only a season and a half. This odd fact was not of his choosing. You see, this greatest of the great is a Negro. When he was so good that he used to fan 18 of the top big league stars in post season exhibition games, and shut them out time after time, so good that the young Joe DiMaggio could exult, "I know I'm ready for the big league now. I got a hit off Satchel Paige!" so good that it was soberly estimated around the big league benches, that he could win thirty-five games a season with ease, this man was denied his rightful place in the game by the infamous "gentleman's agreement."

**THE YEARS WENT BY.** The long fight was partially won. In 1948, Satchel Paige, well-up in his forties, a prohibitive baseball age, said OK to Bill Veeck and signed a contract with the Cleveland Indians.

Paige estimated that he had about one half of his stuff left. Maybe a little less. He no longer could uncoil that whiplash fast ball which for at least twenty years would have stood big league batters on their ear. He had some of his old wondrous control left, not all, and some of his remarkable curves. When he signed with Cleveland he didn't gain financially. He could have done at least as well in South America, where fans stormed the fields to see him.

But he had a little feeling that he wanted to toe a big league rubber just for a little while and through what he could do at this advanced age, give just a little inkling of what he COULD have done to big league hitters in his prime.

In the part of the 1948 season he played with Cleveland, Satchel Paige won 6 and lost 1, and saved many other games with exceptional relief pitching. Since the Indians won the pennant only in a playoff victory after the season ended, it is obvious that Veeck's decision to sign Paige, and Paige's decision to accept, had brought Cleveland its first flag in twenty-eight years.

Think then for a moment what baseball missed. What the fans missed. If Satchel Paige at the age of 21 had taken his place where he belonged, the very history of baseball would now be much different. Who knows how many no-hit games might have spun from that magic right arm over the long years? Who knows how many games a year, how many total victories could have been rung up by this remarkable athlete in a minimum of seventeen years (or more) of peak performance? Who knows who would have won the pennants? Maybe the competition-less years when the Yanks rolled home and murdered their National League foes would have been a little different—if there was a great Satchel Paige pitching against those Yanks!

**WHEN THE CLEVELAND Indians** of 1948 first came to the Yankee Stadium with Paige in the lineup, I remember speaking to some of the Indians. "Look at him now," said young catcher Jim Hegan almost in an awed whisper, "Can you IMAGINE what he must have been?" I remember pitcher Bob Muncie in his Texas drawl saying, "There just couldn't have ever been a pitcher as good as him if he's still this way at his age!"

The Stadium was no new field to Paige. He had pitched there with the Negro League teams which paid such high rentals for the use of big league parks. He stood this day in the dugout and we chatted. The name of Don Newcombe, just starting out with Brooklyn, came into the conversation. "How old is he?" asked Paige. "About 22," I said. Paige nodded and smiled a little. He didn't say anything. He didn't have to.

Everywhere the fans turned out for a glimpse of the great Satchel Paige. They turned them away at Washington and at Philadelphia when it was just POSSIBLE that he might pitch. One Friday in Chicago, Cleveland manager Lou Boudreau said Paige would definitely pitch that night. The word spread around.

That night they had to call hundreds of police to keep the disappointed fans from trying to crash the walls after the 55,000 capacity had already jammed Comiskey Park, which had been echoing to the hollow sounds of three thousand fans more often than not. Cleveland only scored one run that night. It was enough. Old Satchel Paige, fifty percent or less of the Satchel Paige that once was, shut out the White Sox with three measly singles. The fans left babbling, with stardust in their eyes.

Baseball has a tremendous debt to pay for depriving our sports history of Satchel Paige. It can never begin to pay in full. The very least the chroniclers of our national pastime can do is to make their own little humble amends by voting Satchel Paige quickly into the Hall of Fame.

(More on the Hall of Fame in the Daily Worker.)

# New Hoop Blowup May Include Refs

The New York sports world is still rocking over the explosion of the basketball fix scandal this week. Everyone is holding their breath for more startling developments. The word is that Hank Poppe, one of the two ex-Manhattan stars who confessed throwing three games last season for a thousands bucks apiece, is still talking.

Being looked for is another ex-college star who played for a different team more than one season ago. It is alleged that he is in contact with present members of that team to keep the scores within the gamblers' point spread. Even more ominous is the strong hint that one or more referees are involved.

Meanwhile up at Manhattan College, the hero of the campus was Junius Kellogg, who spurned Poppe's offer of \$1,000 to throw the game with De Paul last Tuesday, and told Coach Kenny Norton. Kellogg, an ex-GI from Portsmouth, Virginia, is the first Negro player in Manhattan history. Next Garden game for Manhattan is against NYU Feb. 8 when the schedule resumes. The Jaspers have won 11 out of 12.

On the coaches' front, the question being asked was "isn't it possible for a coach to see when a player is dumping?"

A sad development was the reaction of coaches who admitted frankly they couldn't detect a "fix" if it unfolded before their eyes.

"I never even dreamed anybody could be throwing our games," said the shocked Norton.

So far, the only alleged bribe efforts brought into the open resulted from direct reports to authorities by players who had been approached. If shrewd basketball analysts detected any irregularities, they kept it to themselves.

Five coaches have already admitted surprise.

Ray Pesco, then coaching Santa Clara; Forrest Anderson of Bradley, Howard Cann of New York U. and Dany Cunnha of Siena College all said they were unaware of anything wrong with their games against Manhattan although all four teams were on Poppe's list. A fifth game was against St. Francis of Brooklyn. In the NYU and Manhattan games, Poppe and Byrnes were paid to put out more than usual for a big victory.

Another coach, not involved directly, ran off motion pictures of the Manhattan-Santa Clara game and couldn't reach any definite conclusions.

"If the fix was on that night we made it easy for them," said Bob Feerick of Santa Clara, who replaced Pesco this season. "It was one of our better games." Manhattan was favored to win that one, but lost.

The very nature of the game of basketball makes it virtually impossible to sniff out trouble as it happens. Even the best of players who might be above reproach have "hot" or "cold" nights and coaches realize it.

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### St. Johns vs. Brooklyn

St. Johns' nationally ranked team meets Brooklyn College Saturday afternoon at the 69th Regiment Armory, after a 1:30 p.m. meeting of the freshmen team. Since the Brooklyn center, Damsky, is only 6-3, high scoring Bob Zawoluk should have a time for himself. Brooklyn has won 10, lost 4.

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